

It is with a mixed, de-
sire and regret that I look back upon my school years.
days. When I think of the many happy days that have been
spent with my playmates in innocent amusement
and performing our tasks, while I feel a sadness stealing over
me to think that they are past, never to be recalled, still I
can but feel a sort of pleasure in contemplating them.
But when I recall to mind the many misspent hours
which I might have improved, and the trouble, anxiety, and
vexation, that I have brought upon my teachers by ^{disobeying} the rules of
school, I cannot help feeling remorse, shame and regret, for
having thus thrown away my time, or rather time that
was given to me to improve myself in. I hope there are none
here who have not improved their time as they ought this winter.
But my young friends, if there ^{are} any among you who have
trifled away ^{your} time here, pause a moment and reflect.
Remember that you cannot always have these opportu-
nities for improving yourselves; remember that your par-
ents have been to much expense in furnishing you with
books and many other things necessary for your comfort;
remember also that your teacher has been unwearied in
his exertions to instruct you in all things that will be of use
to ^{you} in after life; and, my young friends, above all things remem-
ber that the eye of our great Creator is upon us at all times, and
that, as the time which He has given us to get and prepare
ourselves for a future state of ^{is} existence ^{is} improved or neglected,
so likewise, shall we be rewarded or punished. Think of these
things, I beseech you my young friends, and if there are any

among you who have not improved their time as they might, firmly resolve that you will begin now, and look to Providence for help to enable you to carry that resolve ~~with~~ with you through life, and you cannot fail of meeting with success. And to impress more strongly upon your minds the importance of being at ^{times} ~~all~~ prepared to meet your Creator, let me ask you to look back a few years. ~~Some~~ Some of our most noble companions who ~~were~~ were then blooming in health and beauty, now lie mouldering in the dark and silent grave. Two beloved and revered teachers have, within the last two years, departed to the land of spirits. School-mates! there are solemn thoughts - but it befits us to separate with the consciousness that it may be the last time that we shall ever meet here. And it is with such feelings as these, that I now bid you, beloved teacher, and dear school-mates, an affectionate farewell.

S. F.



C. By. Gnath. et. et.

Composition

No. 11.

Feb.

the

2, 1865.

1853 Charles Perkins & Co
To Taten Reed V.C.
(Dec 1st To Cash & Goods)
To the amount of \$127.00

Redeemed by
order of the agent
and owner of ship
China Mission

Taten Reed V.C.



Lock of Hair of
Olson Thattok found in
log of Cruise of Elisa F. Mason

ROBERT CUMMINGS SHATTUCK

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SENTINEL.

KEENE.....PUBLISHED BY J. & J. W. PRENTISS.....THE STATE LAWS, AND THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, OF GENERAL INTEREST, ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS PAPER.

VOL. XLI. No. 32.]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1839.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT THE KEENE BOOK-STORE.

TERMS. D. 1 50, if paid within the year
D. 1 25, in advance. D. 1 75, paid after one year.

Keene Academy.

THE Autumn Term of said Academy will commence on Monday, the 19th of August next, and continue sixteen weeks. Winter vacation, two weeks.

The Winter Term will commence on the 25th of December next, and continue sixteen weeks. Spring vacation, three weeks.

The Summer Term will commence on the first Monday of May next, and continue twelve weeks. Summer vacation, four weeks.

The School will be under the superintendence of Mr N. BISHOP, a graduate from Yale College, and recently from East Windsor Theological Seminary, Conn. Miss M. M. PARKER, Assistant Teacher.—Mr BISHOP has superintended the School the last quarter, with much credit to himself, and to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned. The Tuition will be the same as heretofore, viz: four dollars for eleven weeks.

For any further or more particular information, reference may be had to any of the Trustees of said Academy, to wit: Hon. JOEL PARKER, Dr AMOS TWITCHELL, Rev. Z. S. BARSTOW, Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, GIL. J. WILSON, R. PARKER, Esq. Mr A. HALL, Mr E. BRIGGS, Mr AZEL WILDER, and Mr WM LAMSON, of Keene; Rev. J. SABIN, Fitzwilliam; Rev. E. RECKWOOD, Swanzy; Rev. A. RAWSON, Roxbury; Hon. L. BAKER, Westmoreland; P. JEWELL, Esq. Winchester.
Keene, July 24, 1839. 30

Chesterfield Academy.

THE Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 19th day of August next, under the instruction of Mr SAMUEL H. PRICE.

O. COOLIDGE, Sec'y.
Chesterfield, July 23, 1839. 30

Mr P. proposes, if desired, to spend a portion of his time with those of his scholars who may intend to teach, and special effort will be made to call their attention to the subject of Common School Education.

Troy Academy.

A SCHOOL will commence at Troy village, on Monday, the 19th day of August next, under the instruction of Mr ALFRED STEVENS, a graduate from Dartmouth College.

Board can be obtained on reasonable terms. Also, Rooms, for those who may wish to board themselves.

Tuition, as reasonable as at other institutions of the kind in the vicinity.
Troy, July 23. 30

Melville Academy.

THE Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 2d day of September next, under the instruction of Mr HARRY BRACKET, from Dartmouth College. The Trustees are enabled to recommend Mr B. as a well qualified and experienced instructor.

J. M. MELVILLE, } Trustees.
L. HOWE, }
J. FELT, }

Jaffrey, July 9, 1839. 8128

Administrator's Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CHESHIRE HOUSE, in KEENE, N. H., on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-first day of AUGUST next, at two of the clock, afternoon, all the right, title, and interest, which CLARK WILLSON, late of Swanzy, in the County of Cheshire, deceased, had, at the time of his decease, in the patent to the

SPIRAL VENT

JOHN FOSTER

HAS constantly on hand and for sale, an extensive and select assortment of

W. H. GOODS

AND



Groceries,

not inferior to any ever offered in this place, which will be sold for Cash, Produce, or approved credit, upon as reasonable terms as at any other place in the country.

He thinks it unnecessary to enter into a long list of particulars, but would respectfully invite his friends and the public to call and examine for themselves.
May 22. 21tf

WINDOW GLASS!!
WINDOW GLASS!!

WM. LAMSON & CO.

HAVE received a new and large supply of Lake Dunmore and Salisbury GLASS, which gives them a full assortment of sizes. Those wishing for a PRIME ARTICLE, will find it much for their advantage to call and examine.

WM LAMSON & CO. have made arrangements for receiving GLASS in any quantities that may be wanted, and will supply those who purchase to sell again, on the most favorable terms.
July 10. 28

SUMMER GOODS.

NOW OPENING, a splendid assortment of SUMMER STUFFS, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's use, as follows:

French MUSLINS, light and dark;
JACONETS, do do;
Printed LAWNS, do do;
Suffolk, Hamilton, and York Cotton DRILLS;
White and Brown Linen do;

Brown, do plain;
Hamilton Fancy STRIPES;
Real MOLE-SKIN;
Cotton BUCKSKIN;
Worsted do;
NORFOLK CORD;
Black LASTING;
Rouen CASSIMERES;
York DENIMS, &c. &c.

CHEAP AS EVER.

At KIMBALL'S.
May 15. 20tf

New Goods.

GEORGE W. STEVENS

HAS just received a good assortment of

Fancy articles, Perfumery, Cutlery, &c. consisting, in part, as follows, viz:
Genuine Farina and other Cologne Water; Lavender, Florida and Honey do; Otto of Rose; Persian Sweet Bags; Toilet and Shaving Soaps of most all kinds; Shoe, Cloth, Hat, Hair, Tooth, and Shaving

Notice.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of SWEETSER & PENNIMAN, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent; and the business, in future, will be conducted by PENNIMAN & COOK, to whom old customers, and the trade, generally, are recommended.

SAMUEL SWEETSER,
HENRY PENNIMAN.

Boston, July 1, 1839. 6129

Boots, Shoes, & Shoe Stock.

PENNIMAN & COOK,

HAVING purchased the Stock, and taken the Store (No. 8, Blackstone-street) of the late firm of SWEETSER & PENNIMAN, will manufacture and keep a complete supply of

Morocco, Kid, Lining, Bindings, &c.

Also, a general assortment of FINISHES, such as
Satin Ribbons, Blk & col'd Mon Ferrets;
Blk & col'd do; Silk and Satin Lacets;
Do do Galloons; Lastings; Bucks;
Do do Silk Braids; Shoe Threads;
Do do Cotton do; Webbing, Buckles, &c. &c.

Boots and Shoes

Manufactured under their own direction, expressly for the New England trade, of the best materials, which they will sell on the lowest terms for cash or undoubted credit, by the package or dozen.
Boston, July 1, 1839. 6129

Adams's

Patent Swelled Beam, Windlass

BEDSTEAD.

THE subscriber having purchased the right of the original patentee, to manufacture the above named Bedsteads, now offers them for sale, of various patterns and prices, at his Ware Rooms, No. 3, Washington-street.

Don't forget the number.

Where may be found CABINET FURNITURE and



of every description. Prices to suit purchasers.

—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—
An APPRENTICE to the above business.

ELIPHALET BRIGGS.
Keene, May 15, 1839. 20tf

TO GUNSMITHS.

A rare opportunity for a Mechanic.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Machinery, Tools, Stock, &c. at a very low rate, for cash. A credit of two or three years will be given, if desired. As there is no Gunsmith in the vicinity, a good business may be done. The building was made expressly for the business, and every thing well fitted and in good condition for operation. Between forty and fifty unfinished Guns will be included. Apply to ISRAEL WOODWARD, Keene, N. H.

July 3, 1839. 27tf

Watch-Makers and Traders, Attend!

THE subscriber will sell or let on easy terms, his WATCH JEWELRY and JOB SHOP.

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received, by either of the subscribers, until the 10th day of September next, for the delivery on the site of the Fire Proof Building, in Keene, of 160 perch of good GRANITE STONE, suitable for the Walls and Floorings of said Building, to be delivered by the 15th of May next. Proposals will also be received for furnishing all the materials, building the Walls, and doing all the Mason work, except Plastering.

Building not to exceed 23 by 32 feet—a plan of which may be seen by calling at the Clerk's office.

HENRY COOLIDGE, } Sub-Com.
JONA. K. SMITH, }

July 24, 1839. 7130

A PRIME article of POTATOE STARCH for sale by
JOHN FOSTER.
July 17. 29tf

Notice to Iron Dealers.

THE undersigned Company have lately purchased the Forge recently owned by THOMAS WILKES, of Hinsdale, N. H. where they intend to carry on the

Manufacture of Iron,

and they would solicit all those who have any Wrought Scrap Iron they would wish to exchange for Iron again, or Axes, to favor them with a call.

They hope, after making some repairs, they shall be able to manufacture Iron into such forms and sizes as may best suit customers.

HAYDEN, GRAVES & CO.

N. B. All communications addressed to HAYDEN, GRAVES & Co. will be promptly attended to.
Hinsdale, July 23, 1839. 81p30

Stoves.

THE subscriber has on hand a full assortment of Parlor, Box and Cooking STOVES, comprising the Conical, Rotary, and various other Cooking Stoves, which he will sell at the lowest prices.

ABEL STARKEY.

Westmoreland, Nov. 6, 1837. 44tf

Notice.

THE subscriber would give notice that his PRE-SERVES may be had at all times and in any quantity, at JOHN FOSTER'S Store, upon the same terms that he has heretofore delivered them to his customers.
ELISHA S. FISH.
July 23. 30

Notice.

ALL Notes and Accounts due W. & D. BUFFUM, which are not paid by the first of September next, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

Walpole, July 30, 1839. 31

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to BUFFUM & SEEVER, by Note or Account, of more than one year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment.
Walpole, July 30, 1839. 31

Nashua and Lowell Railroad.



ON and after January 1st, 1839, the Passenger Train will in connection with the Cars of the

| LEAVES NASHUA | LEAVES LOWELL |
|---------------|---------------|
| At 6½, A. M. | At 9, A. M. |
| At 1½, P. M. | At 12½, A. M. |
| At 4½, P. M. | At 6½, P. M. |

Laws of New-Hampshire.

PASSED JUNE SESSION, 1839.

AN ACT to provide for a Geological and Mineralogical survey of the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized and required as soon as may be alter the passage of this act, to appoint a State Geologist, who shall be a person of competent scientific and practical knowledge of the sciences of Geology and Mineralogy; and the said State Geologist shall, by and with the consent of the Governor and Council, appoint one suitable person to assist him in the discharge of his duties, who shall be a skillful, analytical and experimental chemist.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said State Geologist and his said assistant as soon as may be practicable alter their appointment, to commence and carry on, with as much expedition and dispatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, a thorough Geological and Mineralogical survey of this State, with a view to determine the order, succession, arrangement, relative position, dip or inclination, and comparative magnitude of the several strata or geological formations within this State, and to ascertain and examine all beds or deposits of ores, coals, clays, marls, and such other mineral substances as may be useful or valuable, and to perform such other duties as may be necessary to make a full and complete Geological and Mineralogical survey of the State.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said assistant to make full and complete examinations, essays, and analyses of all such rocks, ores, soils or other substances as may be submitted to him by the State Geologist for that purpose, and to furnish him with a detailed and complete account of the results so obtained.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said State Geologist, on or before the first day of June in each and every year during the time necessarily occupied by said survey, to make an annual report of the progress of said survey, accompanied with such maps, drawings and specimens as may be necessary and proper to exemplify and elucidate the same to the Secretary of the State, who shall lay such report before the Legislature.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said State Geologist to cause to be represented on the map of the State by colors and other appropriate means, the various areas occupied by the different geological formations in the State, and to mark thereon the localities of the respective beds or deposits of the various mineral substances discovered, and on the completion of the survey to compile a memoir of the Geology and Mineralogy of the State, comprising a complete account of the leading subjects and discoveries, which have been embraced in the survey.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall also be the duty of the said State Geologist to forward to the Secretary of the State from time to time during the progress of said survey, such specimens of the rocks, ores, coals, soils, fossils and other mineral substances, discovered and examined, as may be proper and necessary to form a complete cabinet collection of specimens of Geology and Mineralogy of the State; and the said Secretary shall cause the same to be deposited in proper order in some convenient room in the State Capitol, there to be preserved for public inspection.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the term of three years, to be expended under the direction of the Governor. Provided however, That the salaries of the said State Geologist and his assistant shall not commence until they shall have entered upon the execution of their duties; and upon the completion of said survey and of the duties connected therewith, they shall wholly cease and determine.

MOSES NORRIS, Jr.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES M. K. WILKINS.

mouth College. The Trustees are enabled to recommend Mr B. as a well qualified and experienced instructor.

J. M. MELVILLE, } Trustees.
L. HOWE, }
J. FELT, }

Jaffrey, July 9, 1839. 8t28

Administrator's Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CHESHIRE HOUSE, in KEENE, N. H., on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of AUGUST next, at two of the clock, afternoon, all the right, title, and interest, which CLARK WILLSON, late of Swanzy, in the County of Cheshire, deceased, had, at the time of his decease, in the patent to the

SPIRAL VENT

WATER-WHEEL:

as invented by the said Clark, in the States of Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The Spiral Vent Wheel is now too well known to need any particular description. An undoubted title, authorizing the purchaser to build and use, or to sell to others the rights to build and use the said Wheel, will be given. Any information will be given respecting said patent, on application to the subscriber.

ELIPHALET BRIGGS, Adm'r.

Keene, N. H. July 3, 1839. 27ts

The Watchman and State Gazette, and Belows Falls Gazette, in Vermont; the Connecticut Courant, Hartford, and Providence (R. I.) Journal, are requested to copy the above for four weeks, and send their bills to this office.

To the Public.

ALVA WALKER, late of the EAGLE HOTEL, Charlestown, grateful to his friends and the Public for the liberal patronage they bestowed on him while keeper of that House, would inform them that he has taken the

CHESHIRE HOUSE,

in Keene, where he will be happy to attend to the calls of all such as may favor him with their patronage. Keene, Nov. 20, 1838. 47tf

Selling off at Cost!

FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.

THE subscriber, being desirous of reducing his stock as much as possible, before the middle of August, now offers almost every article now on hand, at cost.

Persons wishing to purchase at wholesale package prices, will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity soon, as the stock is large and presents unusual inducements. WALES KIMBALL.

July 3. 6t27

Money Wanted.

ALL persons whose Notes and Accounts, due the subscriber, are of more than 6 months standing, are requested to make immediate payment—particular contracts excepted. S. F. WHITE.

July 24. 30

FANCY GOODS.

AT the new Brick Block, three doors South of the Cheshire House, a first rate assortment of French and Scotch

Muslin Collars,

From 50 cts to \$5.

87 pieces Linen, Cotton, Bobbinet and Cambric EDGINGS and INSERTINGS from 2 to 50 cts per yard.

Large lot Lace and Cyprus VEILS, from \$1 25 to \$8 00.

A few pieces very pretty style Printed JACONETS, for 20 cts per yard; together with a large assortment of LACE and other FANCY GOODS.

Customers will please call, as usual, at the Cash Store, where they can always be sure of decided bargains. WALES KIMBALL.

June 5. 28tf

York DENIMS, &c. &c.

CHEAP AS EVER.

At KIMBALL's. 20tf

New Goods.

GEORGE W. STEVENS

HAS just received a good assortment of

Fancy articles, Perfumery, Cutlery, &c.

consisting, in part, as follows, viz:

Genuine Ferina and other Cologne Water; Levensder, Florida and Honey do; Otto of Rose; Persian Sweet Bags; Toilet and Shaving Soaps of most all kinds; Shoe, Cloth, Hat, Hair, Tooth, and Shaving

Brushes;

Scissors; Pen and Pocket KNIVES of superior quality; Steel Pens; Pocket Books; Wallets; Card Cases; Silk, Cotton and Beaver PURSES; Pocket COMBS; Iron, Horn and Shell Side and Twist Combs; Dressing do; Coarse and Fine do; Writing INK; Payson's Indelible Ink; Black Sand; BLACKING; Peruvian CEMENT for mending China, crockery and glass ware; and a good assortment of

Fancy Boxes and Toys

as can be found in the vicinity; with many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold so low that the customer CANNOT FIND FAULT WITH THE PRICES. Please call at

No. 5, West-Street, Elliotts' Building, and examine for yourselves.

Keene, May 15, 1839. 20tf

Furnishing Goods.

WALES KIMBALL

IS now opening, from New-York, Straw, Hemp, List, & common fine & superfine CARPETINGS—new and elegant patterns, from 2s 3d to 8s per yard; Live Geese FEATHERS for 50 cts per lb.

Large size Rose BLANKETS, from 2 25 to \$3 50. Double Milled do very cheap.

10, 11, and 12-4 Merseilles QUILTS, and Knotted COUNTERPANES—low price.

A large assortment of Brown and Bleached Linen TABLE COVERS, from 30 cts to \$2.

Rich colored TABLE COVERS, from 87½ to \$2.

Best Russia DIAPER, \$2 12½ per piece.

Bird's Eye do from 20 cts to 2s.

Linen SHEETINGS—good and cheap.

Brown & bleached SHEETINGS, from 9 to 17 cts.

Rich FURNITURE PATCH, from 12½ to 25 cts.

Best BED TICKING, from 12½ to 23 cts.

Good BURLAPS at 12½ cts.

CRASH, from 8 to 12 cts.

The above Goods, bought with Cash by the Package of the Agents and Manufacturers, and from the large importing houses in New York, will be sold, for Cash, 10 per cent. lower than they can be purchased of those who do business on a credit system. Keene, May 1, 1839. 18tf

At Elliot's

Window-Glass Warehouse,

MAY be found, a general assortment of HARD & HOLLOW WARE—MECHANICS' TOOLS & AXES—STOVES & FIRE FRAMES—PAINTS and OILS—IRON and STEEL—LEAD PIPE, COPPER PUMPS—HERD'S GRASS and CLOVER SEED, &c. &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Keene, Feb. 20, 1839. 6m8

Wanted.

THE subscriber is in want of two Journeymen CABINET MAKERS, to whom constant employment will be given, and good wages. Also, an APPRENTICE to the above business, about sixteen years of age, and who can come well recommended. None other need apply.

BENJAMIN H. FISHER.

Alstead, Paper Mill Village, }

May 6th, 1839. }

3m19

A HOUSE to sell or let. Inquire at the KEENE BOOK-STORE.

A rare opportunity for a Mechanic.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Machinery, Tools, Stock, &c. at a very low rate, for cash. A credit of two or three years will be given, if desired. As there is no Gunsmith in the vicinity, a good business may be done. The building was made expressly for the business, and every thing well fitted and in good condition for operation. Between forty and fifty unfinished Guns will be included. Apply to ISRAEL WOODWARD, Keene, N. H.

July 3, 1839. 27tf

Watch-Makers and Traders, Attend!

THE subscriber will sell or let on easy terms, his WATCH, JEWELRY and JOB SHOP, situated in the centre of Groton, Mass. This affords a rare chance for any industrious mechanic, the stand having received a bountiful share of public patronage for more than eighteen years. It is also a desirable situation for a country Trader, having ample room and accommodations, with an uncommon prospect for patronage.

—ALSO—

About three acres of excellent LAND, adjoining the Store lot, with a new two-story DWELLING HOUSE and a BARN thereon. Also eight acres of WOOD LAND.

The Store will be sold with or without the House and Land, as circumstances require.

Refer by mail, or otherwise, to the subscriber, on the premises.

Persons wishing to exchange Western Lands, well located, for the above property, will find it to their interest to call. ELIJAH WHITON.

Groton, Mass. July 13, 1839. 9t29

Machine Shop.

FOR sale, at the Factory Village, in Chesterfield, a MACHINE SHOP, with or without the tools. The Water Wheel and Gearing nearly new. The water power will be sufficient to operate the Lathes, Circular Saw, &c. If not sold in the course of a few weeks, it will be let for a term of years.

For particulars, apply to GARDNER E. HALL, Esq. Brattleboro, or the Agent, at the Chesterfield Factory.

Chesterfield, N. H. July 24. 30

Tavern Stand and Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the well known TAVERN STAND in the Central Village of Chesterfield, N. H., and the FARM connected with the same, formerly owned by Capt. LEVI MEAD.

The Buildings are spacious and very convenient both for Farming and Tavern purposes, and have been recently put in first rate order.

The House is situated in a pleasant Village, at the junction of two Stage Roads—one leading from Keene to Brattleboro, the other leading from Hanover to Hartford, and is the only Public House in the Village.

The Farm consists of about 75 acres of excellent LAND, in a high state of cultivation—the whole forming a most desirable situation to any one who wishes to purchase a FARM and TAVERN STAND united.

—ALSO—

The FARM on which he now lives, adjoining the one before mentioned, consisting of about 100 acres, being the Farm formerly owned by ASA BRITTON, Esq., and extensively known as one of the most valuable of its size of any on the Connecticut River.

Any one, wishing to purchase either of these Farms, is referred for particulars in relation to them, to PHINEAS HANDERSON, Esq., Keene, N. H.; Mr ELIAS MEAD, Lexington, Mass.; Col. CALVIN TOWNSLEY, Brattleboro, Vt; Capt. W. R. SNOW, Charlestown, N. H. BRADLEY MEAD.

Chesterfield, N. H. Feb. 8, 1839. 7tf

Confectionery

OF all kinds, kept constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

G. W. STEVENS.

March 6. 11tf

ALL persons indebted to BUFFUM & SEAYER, by Note or Account, of more than one year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment. Walpole, July 30, 1839. 31

Nashua and Lowell Railroad.



ON and after January 1st, 1839, the Passenger Train will, in connection with the Cars of the Boston and Lowell Railroad,

| LEAVES NASHUA | LEAVES LOWELL |
|---------------|---------------|
| At 6½, A. M. | At 9, A. M. |
| At 1¼, P. M. | At 12½, A. M. |
| At 4½, P. M. | At 6½, P. M. |

Way Passengers taken and left at Tyngsborough and North Chelmsford.

Fare from Nashua to Lowell, 50 cents. From Nashua to Boston, \$1 50.

Passengers taking the cars at Nashua, will please state, whether their Baggage is for Boston or for Lowell; and those leaving Boston for Nashua, are requested to have their Baggage put into the Nashua Baggage Car.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

On the arrival at Nashua of the Cars which leave Boston at 7½, A. M. and Lowell at 9, A. M. Stages leave for Bedford, Amoskeag, Concord, &c.—for Amherst, Francetown, Windsor, Henniker, Newport, Claremont, &c.—for Goffstown, Hopkinton, Warner, Hanover, &c.—for Milford, Peterborough, Keene, Brattleborough, &c.—and for Wilton, Greenfield, Hancock, Charlestown, N. H. Chester, Vt. &c.

Stages arrive from the above places, daily, in season to take the 4½ P. M. Cars, and arrive at Boston same evening. Stages for Amoskeag and Concord, also leave Nashua on the arrival of the noon Cars, which leave Lowell at 12½, A. M. and arrive from Concord daily, in season for the Cars, which leave Nashua at 1¼, P. M.

Merchandise Transportation.

On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1839,

MERCHANDISE TRAINS

will leave the Freight Depot at Charlestown and Nashua, daily, [Sundays excepted.]

All goods to be transported on the Rail Road, going above Lowell, must be sent to the Company's Freight Depot, Charlestown, at the end of Warren Bridge.

The charge for trucking goods will be the same as to the Boston and Lowell Depot.

The prices per ton for freighting will be as follows, until further notice:

From Charlestown to Nashua, or either way, \$2 50
“ “ to N. Chelmsford, “ 2 00
“ “ to Tyngsborough, “ 2 25
“ Lowell to Nashua, or to any stopping place between Lowell and Nashua, either way, 1 00

Large and commodious Storehouses for the accommodation of business above Nashua, are being erected, with every convenience for large teams.

ONSLOW STEARNS, Supt.

Nashua, May 23, 1839. 26tf

Stage Notice.

New Arrangement.

UNITED States' Mail and Railroad Line of STAGES, leave the EMERALD HOUSE, Keene, N. H. every day, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via Peterborough, Milford and Nashua, and thence by Railroad to Lowell and Boston, arriving at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Nashua on the arrival of the 7 o'clock train of Cars from Boston, and arrive in Keene at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Good Coaches, fleet Horses, and obliging Drivers, together with good Public Houses, will make all the traveller may desire.

N. B. Fare as low as the lowest.

COOLIDGE, SARGENT & CO.

Proprietors.

Keene, October 31, 1838. 44tf

rocks, ores, coal, fossils and other mineral substances, discovered and examined, as may be proper and necessary to form a complete cabinet collection of specimens of Geology and Mineralogy of the State; and the said Secretary shall cause the same to be deposited in proper order in some convenient room in the State Capitol, there to be preserved for public inspection.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the term of three years, to be expended under the direction of the Governor. Provided however, That the salaries of the said State Geologist and his assistant shall not commence until they shall have entered upon the execution of their duties; and upon the completion of said survey and of the duties connected therewith, they shall wholly cease and determine.

MOSES NORRIS, Jr.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES M. K. WILKINS,

President of the Senate.

Approved, June 24, 1839:

JOHN PAGE, Governor.

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled “an act to authorize persons to assume and exercise corporate powers in certain cases.”

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the provisions of the act to which this is in addition, be and hereby are extended to any Lyceum, or other literary or scientific association, other than schools or academies, and all such associations as may be formed under this act or the act to which this is in addition, may have and hold real or personal estate to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Approved, July 4, 1839.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Militia of this State for the year 1839.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the following sums be, and are hereby appropriated for the purposes herein mentioned: for the annual allowance for Artillery companies as prescribed by law, two hundred and eighty dollars; for making regimental returns, eighty dollars; for colors, thirty dollars; for musical instruments, two hundred dollars; for ordnance harness, fifty dollars; for gun houses, seventy-five dollars; for orderly and roll books, seventy five dollars; for blanks and stationery, one hundred dollars; for contingencies, one hundred dollars; for ordnance repairs, fifty dollars; and that said sums be paid out of the Treasury: and the Governor with advice and consent of Council, is hereby authorized to issue his warrants on the Treasurer in favor of the Quarter Master General for the sums aforesaid; who is hereby required to apply the same for the purposes above specified, so far as may be necessary, and to render an account thereof to the Legislature.

Approved, July 3, 1839.

AN ACT in addition to an act relating to the election of Governor, Counselors, Senators and Representatives, passed June 29, 1827.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of the several towns and unincorporated places in this State to make out annually a list containing the names of all the rateable polls in their respective towns and unincorporated places at the time of the annual election and to file the same with the town clerks of said towns and unincorporated places within one week after the day of the annual election.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose aforesaid, and to determine the number of Representatives to which any town or place may be entitled, every male inhabitant of the age of twenty-one years and upwards shall be considered a rateable poll.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Selectmen within one week after the day of the annual election to lodge with the town clerks the list of voters as corrected on the day of said election.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the town clerks in the several towns and unincorporated places in this State, in making out the certificate of the election of Representatives to the General Court, to certify therein the number of rateable polls and the number of voters as certified by the Selectmen as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled an act in addition to an act entitled an act relating to the election of Governor, Counselors, Senators and Representatives, passed July 4, 1834, be and the same is hereby repealed. Approved, July 3, 1839.

Miscellany.

TRAVELS OF MEHMET ALI, THE PASHA OF EGYPT.

A full account of the late expedition of this enterprising Pasha, (Viceroy of Egypt and Syria) now 71 years of age, into the very heart of Africa, has just been published by authority in the Cairo Journal. He penetrated South, 20 degrees of latitude, to the Nigritia country, in which is situated the great Lake "Tchad," visited by Denham and Clapperton, from Tripoli, across the Great Desert. This country he calls the "New America"—one grand object, doubtless, was the resources from the supposed vast gold mines, but professedly, "that he might introduce there agriculture and civilization." Besides gold, Nigritia is supposed to furnish skins, gums, elephants' teeth, and other articles of commerce.

The expedition consisted of 60 persons of the Egyptian navy, with draughtsmen and an editor, with instruments, and all kinds of workmen—and departed on the Nile in three dahabies, (boats) well equipped "with every thing necessary for a search of long duration," all under an experienced officer, Hageddin Bey, the Inspector-General of the mines. His Highness the Viceroy soon followed in a steamboat, having in his suite a large number of superior officers and aides, including the Consul-General of Greece. The catastrophe of the Nile was passed in smaller vessels, for the first time, with great difficulty. He received the respects of the Pasha of Upper Egypt, and arrived at Dongolah. He there left the fleet, to save a great head, and struck it again at Canton. "In the desert upon trees was found a long and old inscription." He here met the younger brother of the Sultan of Darfour, who had been persecuted—heard his story, and promised to make him Sultan. He visited Wady Medine, where are 2 or 300 houses, a hospital and depot, and finally arrived by land in the heart of Nigritia. "The inhabitants are Musulmans, of the sect Maliki, but the slaves are of no religion. They are generally in a state of simple nature, (i. e. N. lat.) wild and wandering—they eat the bark of trees—nevertheless are fat and robust."

[EXTRACTS.]

"Life, that precious gift of Heaven, is passed by them in ignorance; their thoughts tend to nothing but the sale of their fellow-creatures. They pay no attention whatever to agriculture, and those who have a very few formed in some pieces of wood, (which is called *ancient*) or can afford to drink *bunzi*, are envied by their fellows, who come at night to rob them, the inhabitants of the interior committing outrages on those who dwell on the borders of the Nile. This latter favored the arrival of his Highness would be favorable to their desire of vengeance, and they looked to Ahmet Pasha, declaring that they wished to engage with their enemies. This Governor-General, aware of the pious intentions of his Highness, who was unwilling to shed blood, proceeded towards the Gobi Tag, and after having examined the dispositions of the natives, saw that furious and cruel engagements would be the result. He therefore thought it best to order the retreat of his troops, but they feeling their own force, wounded by the attitude of the negroes, begged his Excellency to allow them to give a little lesson. Ahmet Pasha then authorized a chief of battalion to attack them, upon which that officer attacked Mount Hahili, a dependency of the Gobi Tag, and captured 511 individuals, men, women and children, together with all their cattle."

"However, as nothing contrary to humanity was desired, these 541 were supplied with provisions, their cattle were restored, and they were set at liberty. Their chiefs were clothed to the number of five, and returned to their mountains contented and joyful."

"At the Godefan, in compliance with ancient usage, many negroes are enslaved, one by another. His Highness the Viceroy issued a severe order in pursuance of which all were set at liberty, and the choice was left them of settling on the borders of the Nile or of returning to their own country with all their property."

"His Highness at the same time ordered that henceforth all the inhabitants who had cause of complaint one against the other, instead of taking justice in their own hands, should refer their complaints to the governor, who had formal instructions to treat them with humanity and justice, according to the laws. This order extends to Belodi, Badari, and Goheli, without exception."

"The engineers were sent to visit the gold mines as far as Hazi Dolob, opposite Fasankor, near the banks of the Nile. According to their report they found that the gold of these places is not inferior to that of higher parts."

"On the 11th day of Zillah and the eighth of his stay at Fasankor, his Highness the Viceroy set out by the shortest way, and found himself at his journey's end in five hours. His tent was pitched immediately, and orders were issued that at this place a palace, casernes, houses, bazars, magazines, vineyards, and gardens were forming, and the whole was being surrounded by walls to erect a new city under the name Mehmet Ali, every one should be allowed to establish himself there freely. This city was to be built in such a manner as to be unequalled by any other in Nigritia."

"Such were the orders left to Ahmet Pasha, and the kindness with which the Viceroy expressed his satisfaction excited the admiration of all the sheiks in Nigritia, who promised his Highness to collect 24,000 families to work in the mines, asserting, that as they set no value on gold or silver, they required no other reward for their labor than nine rousles (a measure) of doura each month. However, his Highness perceiving the importance of their labors, promised a garment each at his own expense in addition to the doura required."

"However, in compliance with the statements of the engineers, that a great part of the work would require mechanics, it was found expedient to add 1,500 families to the 24,000 of Fazagion, to form the primitive population of the new city Mehmet Ali. It was also ordered that the reports of the engineers should henceforth be inserted in the Cairo Journal."

"The mountains and valleys of Nigritia abound in all kinds of curious animals. There are birds with four wings, and others of every shade or color. Vegetation often the vine and wild figs, from the branches of which the birds with their varied and melodious warbling utter and entertain the traveler. Vegetation is surprisingly abundant and prolific; a single grain of seed generally multiplies from fifty to sixty fold."

"Cultivation is carried on at Dongolah by means of small instruments, such as pickaxes, &c., but higher up even these are unknown, the only utensil being a small pointed stick, which serves to make holes in the earth for the reception of the seed. The doura and cotton grow with extraordinary rapidity and the plant of the latter exceeding the height of a man astonishes connoisseurs, from Egypt, notwithstanding the care bestowed on the cultivation of this shrub, it is far from thriving as in Nigritia, where it is evident that the plantations will produce an excellent result."

"Notwithstanding to many gifts of nature, strange to say, these people have from the creation of the first Adam remained in a state of inaction. This misfortune is owing to the circumstances that no person has ever thought of them; but such is now no longer the case, for by this very misfortune they have attracted the special attention of his Highness, who has listened to their assistance as the prophet Elijah, and has consoled and delighted a people who have for ages vegetated in the shadow of death. The ulamas and the sheiks prostrated themselves before him, expressing joy and gratitude for their need of his assistance; he seated them. All were by order of his Highness clothed in raiments of honor, and he addressed them thus:—"

"All the civilized nations of the earth were originally in the state in which you are at present. They had the happiness to meet these chosen men, beloved of Heaven, who marked out for them the paths of civilization and prosperity. May Heaven have select-

ed me as the instrument of your welfare, and may I draw you from this wretched condition! I hope, at the same time, that you will on your part exert yourselves to leave it. You have a fine country, of immense extent, swarming with inhabitants, your forests are filled with animals, nay, your country is the finest in Africa, one of the five quarters of the world, and the advantages of abundance and commerce are in your reach. Egypt, which is but 360 miles long, and 240 broad, is everywhere renowned for the plenitude of its harvests, but its necessities can only be obtained by labor. Nigritia, without speaking of the shores of the White and Blue Rivers, has the Nile of the Sonnaar, which is of itself ten times larger than Egypt. You cannot thrive without labor." On saying these words his Highness did all he could to make them understand this fundamental maxim.

"The Viceroy then explained to them in a manner suitably to their capacity the utility of agriculture and commerce. They agreed in their answers that they were in a state of absolute ignorance, and expressed a desire of knowing Egypt."

"Saying is one thing, and understanding is another," replied his Highness; "but if you will send your children to Egypt, I will feed them, clothe them, have them instructed in the schools I have founded, and when they are grown up, and their education is finished, my greatest satisfaction will be to return them to your arms." All the sheiks promised to send their children, and the sheik of the Nile said, "Your Highness, I have no children, but I will send you my brother's son."

"The foundations of the buildings which will serve for the working of the mines are begun. 20 engineers have been left in Nigritia, and although by virtue of their appointment they have been supplied with every necessary by the Government, his Highness has granted to each of them 100 faddans of land, on condition that they shall cultivate it, and they each shall instruct in agriculture one of the natives, to whom they are to furnish every assistance in giving them good and necessary instructions, so that they may afterwards fill the land with their own people."

"These engineers are to cultivate the sugar-cane, indigo, and cotton, the Government exacting no duty until further orders, and even when this duty shall be exacted, it is not to exceed 10 per cent. His Highness especially recommends to the protection of his Excellency Ahmet Pasha all those who shall apply themselves to agriculture, saying to him, 'My son, my eye is upon you, that I may see that, with the aid of God, you bear in mind and execute all that I have commanded you. If you do, your family shall be the first among the families of Egypt. Next year, if not prevented by business, I shall come and see you and my subjects—I shall come and assist in the arduous but glorious task that you are about to perform.' Thus, with the greatest kindness, did his Highness communicate his intentions to Ahmet Pasha."

"On the 15th of Zillah, after having given orders for his return, and forwarded his effects to Herber, his Highness, surrounded by his Excellency Ahmet Pasha, the sheiks, and the sheiks of the country, who renewed their assurances of perfect submission, and evinced their regret at his departure, took his leave with irrepressible kindness and inability."

"There are at Canton many Christians of various sects, who have shown a desire of worshipping God together in one place. His Highness at once granted them a firm for the foundation of a church."

"His Highness considers the region of the Nile to be a very fine country, but thinks that Nigritia will in a hundred years appear like a new America. The beauty of the country is wonderful; the air is so pure and favorable that his Highness the Viceroy, who is 75 years of age, appeared to have become as young as 25."

"Throughout Upper Egypt his Highness gave administrative orders; and after a journey of five months and four days arrived safely at Cairo, to the great delight and satisfaction of everybody."

"To Egypt, 'Nigritia' is declared to be a new America; an ocean has been passed, but it is one of sand, and not of water; and the mind of the ambitious Pasha, Mehmet Ali, teems with projects as vast as Spain was agitated with, when the discoveries of Columbus threw a lustre on the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.—Atlas."

Mohemet Ali has sent his Chief of the Mint to Mexico, to study the process of turning the gold mines of Nigritia into ready money.

DARTMOUTH COMMENCEMENT.

The following (with occasional music) was the Order of Exercises for Commencement Day.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MORNING PRAYERS. The following Speakers were selected from the Class by lot: 1. Christianity—the only conservative principle of Civilization. Cyrus Baldwin, Andover.—2. The dissolution of the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution. Geo. Bancroft, Tyngboro', Mass.—3. Discussion—Did Puffery originate more in the popular will, or in individual ambition? Alfred Stevens, Waterford, Vt. Geo. Nohemish Eastman, Farmington, Samuel Mellen Stone, Fitzwilliam, Walter Harris Tanner, Concord.—4. The literature of the closet. Abner Hartwell Brown, Lowell, Ms.—5. The evidence of design in the structure of our planet. Daniel Clark, Williamsinn, Vt.—6. The political influence of the Homeric Poems. Sylvester Dana, Orford.—7. Helioz Poetry. Horace Eaton, Sutton.—8. The comparative interest with which the history of the Present and of Past Ages will be read by posterity. George Gilman Fogg, Meredith.—9. Discussion—Is Christianity favorable to Poetry? Jacob Jackson Abbott, Groton, Vt. John Woods, Jr. Newbury, Charles Penbury, Newbury, Moses Hemmaway Vella, Deerfield.—10. The moral influence of New-England. Horace Hall, New-Ipswich.—11. Submission to moral restraints, the criterion of intellectual freedom. Henry H. Haseltine, Barret.

AFTERNOON. 12. Self respect considered as an incitement to intellectual activity. Alonzo Hayes, Harrington.—13. The moral history of Ancient Civilization, as indicated by existing ruins. Dudley Leavitt, Jr. Meredith.—14. The rewards of Grecian Eloquence. Alon Lincoln, Cohasset, Mass.—15. The moral qualifications of a Historian. Joseph Leard Lord, Hanover.—16. Discussion—Is the want of early authentic records a misfortune to a people? E. Hale Barstow, Kingston, Timothy Ayer Goodhue, Deerfield, George Shattuck Sawyer, Boston, Mass., David Cochran Scobey, Lowell, Mass.—17. Influence of physical causes on the New-England character. William Reed, Goffstown.—18. A Poem—Pompeii at the moment of its burial. Lubin Burton Rockwood, Wilton.—Degrees conferred.—Prayer.

The graduating class consisted of 61 members.

Vermont Chronicle.

GRADUATING CLASS.
Jacob Jackson Abbott, Groton, Vt.; Ephraim Adams, New-Ipswich; James Aiken, Goffstown; Isaac Ames, Haverhill, Mass.; Joseph Badger, Gilmanton; Cyrus Baldwin, Andover; George Bancroft, Tyngboro', Mass.; E. Hale Barstow, Kingston; Charles T. Barry, Pittsfield; Nehemiah C. Berry, Pittsfield; James C. Billings, Sophiasburg, U. C.; Abner H. Brown, Lowell, Mass.; Ralph Butterfield, Lowell, Mass.; Philander I. Carpenter, Waterford, Vt.; Charles C. Chase, Haverhill, Ms.; Oren B. Chimey, Pottersboro; Daniel Clark, Williamsinn, Vt.; J. Bowen Clark, Boston, Ms.; Cyrus Cummings, Topshoff, Ms.; Sylvester Dana, Orford; Joseph F. Dearborn, Hampton; Elbridge G. Dudley, Raymond; George N. Eastman, Farmington; Horace Eaton, Sutton; A. Franklin Edwards, Beverly, Ms.; Geo. G. Fogg, Meredith; John D. Ford, Cornish; Warren A. Giles, Walpole; Timothy A. Goodhue, Deerfield; William Gavan, Rowe, Ms.; Horace Hall, N. Ipswich; Henry H. Haseltine, Barret, Vt.; Alonzo Hayes, Harrington; William P. Hill, Concord; John P. Humphrey, Derry; Dudley Leavitt, Jr. Meredith; Allen Lincoln, Cohasset, Ms.; Joseph L. Lord, Hanover; Lyman Mason, Cavendish, Vt.; Abel Merrill, Jr. Pittsfield; James A. E. Merrill, Pittsfield; Fitz Edward Oliver, Cambridge, Ms.; Charles Peabody, Newbury; Lewis Potter, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; William Reed, Goffstown; Lubin B. Rockwood, Wilton; George S. Sawyer, Boston, Ms.; David C. Scobey, Lowell, Ms.; Geo. Shedd, Rindge; Alfred Stevens, Waterford, Vt.; Peter J. Bron Stuckney, Newburyport, Ms.; Samuel M. Stone, Fitzwilliam; Walter H. Tenney, Concord; George S. Towle, Meredith; Luther Townsend, Fitzwilliam; Jeremiah W. Walcott, Andover, N. Y.; Moses H. Wells, Deerfield; Charles Whiting, Lyndeborough; Peter T. Woodbury, Bedford; John Woods, Jr. Newbury; David Youngman, Franklin, Tenn.

From the transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society. RECLAIMED MEADOWS.

As this is the season, we cannot perhaps more profitably devote a column, than to the interesting statement which follows. The Essex (Mass.) Agricultural Society awarded the first premium (\$30) to Mr Timothy H. Brown, of Saugus. The wet swamp lands, supposed twenty years ago to be worth little or nothing, are now found to be the most valuable, in many places, for agricultural purposes. The owners of hundreds of acres, within a mile and a half of the Court House in Keno, (Toxant Swamp, so called) may take some interest in

TIMOTHY H. BROWN'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee of Wet Meadow and Swamp Lands:

GENTLEMEN:—The improvement that I submit to your examination has been made upon between five and six acres of swamp land, situated in the town of Saugus. The mud or soil varies from two to twelve feet in depth. Two years ago, it was thickly covered with briars and bushes, that a dog would have found difficulty in passing through it. These bushes I mowed and burnt on the ground. There were so many stumps and logs that it was impossible to plough; so I commenced cutting the surface into squares about fifteen feet each way, and then with forked hoes, made very strong, pulled off the sods, and cleared out the stumps and logs. Then using the same hoes, cleared out all the small roots, levelled the surface, and placed back the sods on their sides. This part of the work I did in strips of about one rod in width. In August, 1837, I commenced this. In 1836 I mowed the bushes and dug out the sods. The stumps and logs I took out without the aid of oxen. Some of the stumps I should judge are nearly half a cord of wood in them. There were, in the meadow, a number of trees that had blown down, and the meadow had formed over them. Many of these were perfectly sound, and some measured sixty feet in length. The stumps were very numerous. I found three feet deep, and under the bottom lay a pine log, that had white rot or other been on fire. After going over the surface and clearing in the manner I have described, I found the expense to have been, at a fair estimate for the labor, \$504.

In the winter I holed off the mud and filled it up for coal. The largest of the small roots I selected for my own fire, the smallest I burnt upon the ground. I commenced harrowing with an iron tooth harrow, as soon as the frost began to come out of the ground. The ends being fastened down by the frost, and the harrow passing over the upper side, they mouldered away as fast as the frost would admit; and when the harrow had got to the depth of the sods, they were mowed up pretty fine, the frost below making a bridge for the team to pass on. About the first of May I began planting with potatoes, without any manure. I cut the seed very fine, and planted the parts near together. I merely marked the hills with a hoe, then a man to cover it. The seed, and then another man to cover it. So I made speedy work in planting. I calculated to have the soil, when covered, one inch from the surface. I used early-rising bushes of seed; that is, about fourteen bushels to an acre. I should not have seeded so light, had I not felt an uncertainty about obtaining a crop, without the use of manure. There was but one man among those I employed, who gave me any encouragement. Many and I should lose my labor. To their astonishment I harvested 927 bushels of excellent potatoes. The expense incident to planting, hoeing, harvesting, &c., including the seed, I estimated at \$117. The land is now in a state that I can plough it at pleasure. On a small piece of the land I sowed corn, and it ripened well. On a small piece I sowed wheat, but it came to no perfection, either in the straw or grain.

The wood was converted into charcoal. In 1837 I cut 1201 bushels, which sold in the market for \$166.40. In 1838 I cut 4200 bushels, which sold on the hearth for \$333.33, and I inclosed them for the purchaser that it sold in Boston market for \$630. I sold wood to the amount of \$50, and I estimate that which I used for my own fire worth \$50 more. I have on hand one hundred cart loads of the bottom of the coal pits, which I value at \$15, having had some knowledge of its virtue as a manure.

The account may be thus stated:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Proceeds of coal in 1837, | \$166.40 |
| Do do in 1838, | 333.33 |
| Value of crop of potatoes, 50 cents a bushel, | 463.50 |
| Value of selling for manure &c. | 50.00 |
| Value of wood used, | 50.00 |
| Increased value of the land, it being now worth \$125 an acre, and originally thought to be worth only \$12 an acre. | 565.00 |
| Labor, &c. | 1702.23 |
| Lozelling and clearing the land, &c., | \$504.00 |
| Cutting the wood and roots, | 35.00 |
| Harrowing, &c., | 12.00 |
| Planting, hoeing, harvesting, &c., | 117.00 |
| Coaling in 1837, | 40.00 |
| Coaling in 1838, | 100.00 |
| Balance in favor of the Experiment, | \$808.00 |
| I have about two acres more of similar land, that I am managing in the same way. It requires much hard labor, but it yields a fair reward. | |

Yours with respect,
TIMOTHY H. BROWN.
Saugus, Dec. 7, 1838.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

Mr Barker from the select committee, to which was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of slavery made a report, accompanied by the following resolutions.

SLAVERY.

Resolved, That the relation of master and slave, as established by law within the jurisdiction of any of the States, is an institution from which the State within which it is established, is alone responsible, and with which neither the Legislature, nor the Legislature of any other State can have a right to interfere.

Resolved, That the adoption and prosecution of measures by individuals residing within one State, with the avowed design of overthrowing the institution of another State, by sending emissaries, scattering documents, pamphlets or papers, within that State, against the declared will of the same, is a disregard of the comity, and mutual respect, which should ever be cultivated among the States.

Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere with the slave trade between the States, or to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, or the Territory of the United States.

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by which all memorials relating to the abolition of slavery, upon the presentation of the same, were ordered to lie upon the table without any further action thereon, was not an infringement of the Right of Petition.

Resolved, That the immediate abolition of slavery by whatever means effected, without expatriation of the slaves, would be productive of calamities, moral and political, such as should be deprecated by every friend of humanity.

Mr Parker of Fitzwilliam called for a division of the question on the adoption of the several resolutions.

The first second and third resolutions were adopted without a division; on the question shall the 4th resolution pass? the yeas and noes were called and the resolution was adopted by the following vote—yeas 139—noes 67.

On the question shall the 5th resolution pass, a division was called for and the question decided in the affirmative by a vote of 146 to 20.

*How easy to prove a position by vote. It would not do to admit that the right of petition had been even infringed, and hence this novel mode of proof.

Foreign.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war in the Syrian dominions was that a smart skirmish had taken place between the advanced guard of the Turkish army and a party of Egyptian cavalry, in which the latter had the worst of it. It was reported that the Turks had taken Antakia; and that Melmont Ali had in consequence ordered Ibrahim Pasha to commence active hostilities. This, however, was doubtful. A report was current that the French Admiral Rousin had orders from his Government to prevent a collision between the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.

Ibrahim Pasha, the Governor of Syria, addressed a letter to Hafiz Pasha, the commander of the Turkish army invading Syria, after the last demonstration of hostility, reminding him that the war was not approved by the great powers, and inviting him, if he had decided to "begin the war," to present himself openly in the field."

If Ibrahim Pasha should succeed in defeating the armies of the Sultan, a fatal blow would be given to the Ottoman power in Europe.—*Mercantile Journal.*

The correspondent of the London Times writes from Constantinople under date of 10th of July: "A scene occurred yesterday at the Admiralty which has produced much sensation among the Frank population.—The Chief of the Navy Board (Mustapha Bey) having during an interview with the Sultan's ship builder, (Mr Rhodes, a native of New Hampshire) used admiral language, which the feelings of an American could not put up with, the latter raised his pipe and bisto it on the head of the insolent Ottoman. The circumstances of the case having been laid before the Sultan, every one is anxiously waiting for his verdict."

The Turkish Sultan, by his latest advice, was in bad luck."

It is said Persia has sent 5000 men to drive the British from Buhrin, and that the Persian monarch had marched with 70,000 men against Herat.

ENGLAND.

Answers to the QUEEN.—House of Lords, July 11. Their lordships met to-day shortly before 1 o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding in state to Buckingham Palace, with the address agreed to on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying her Majesty to suspend the grant of the House of Commons, for the purpose of education. There were about 100 peers present at half past 1 o'clock, all of whom were in their court dresses, or military costume.

Several of the Bishops did not receive the most flattering reception from the mob outside.

Her Majesty's "most gracious answer" appreciates the zeal of the Lords for the interests of religion, and care of the established Church; but also says, "At the same time, I cannot help expressing my regret that you should have thought it necessary to take such a step on the present occasion." She then graciously gives them to understand that she is well aware of the duties imposed on her—that she has appointed a committee of the Privy Council to superintend the distribution of the grant voted for education by the House of Commons, for publication—that these funds will be strictly applied, and that annual reports will be laid before Parliament.

The London papers were filled with the accounts of the death and burial of the Lady Flora Hastings. Party spirit added much asperity to these discussions. It appears, that her last request was, that a thorough investigation of her case should be made, by competent professional persons, and that in obedience to this request, a post-mortem examination of her body was made, by a committee of five of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of England. Their report, in duplicate, was made, one copy of which was committed to the Queen, and the other was received by the Marquis of Hastings. It is published in the London papers, signed by Sir Astley Cooper, W. F. Chambers, Henry Holland, B. C. Brodie and John Morrison, and entirely exonerates her ladyship of all the injurious charges that have been made against her virtue. She died of the heart complaint, which she had suffered for a considerable time, and which had been aggravated by the anxiety of her mind.

London, July 9. The funeral of Lady Flora Hastings.—The remains of her ladyship will be removed from Buckingham Palace to morrow morning at the early hour of 3 o'clock. The procession from the Palace to the point of embarkation will be one of the most solemn and imposing ever witnessed on the occasion of a private funeral in the metropolis.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES OF ENGLAND.

Mr C. Butler, in a speech in Parliament on a late occasion, said: "Whenever I contemplate the condition of the working classes—the deep and dark gulf that separates them from the knowledge and sympathies of their superiors in fortune, and the ignorance in which we are of their feelings and wants, the little influence which we have over their conduct, and the little hold which we appear to have on their affections—I shrink with terror from the wild passions and dense ignorance that appear to be fermenting in that mass of physical force. We see vast portions of them utterly neglected, utterly unprotected, and plunged in debauchery during the intervals of toil. Among another and yet wider class, we may observe the spread of thought yet more pernicious, and the intercommunication of sympathies yet more menacing. Sometimes the murmur of their discontent and ignorance assumes an articulate form, and speaks in the accents of Stephen and the millions who are in chains; for such are the instructors to whom you leave the minds of the people. Some learn their religion from a lunatic, in whose resurrection they believe; others are taught that every man has a right to what wages he thinks reasonable, and that he may enforce his right by the dagger and the torch. Others learn that rents and profits are a deduction from wages, and consequently believe that the owners of land and capital are the plunderers and oppressors of the workman. Those doctrines advance unopposed by the morality or the simple political reasoning which would dispel their influence. This bad instruction is allowed to be the only instruction to the poor; while you, the enlightened rulers of this country, whose property and lives will be the first victims of these terrible delusions of the masses, spend in a squabble about creeds, the precious time which is rapidly passing on to the dark catastrophe of your culpable folly and neglect."

Take this in connection with the following items in the new budget, for the present year, and the situation of Old England appears to us almost frightful:

The estimated income and expenditure of the current year were thus stated by Mr Spring Rice.

ESTIMATED INCOME.

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Customs, | £31,500,000 |
| Excise, | 13,845,000 |
| Stamps, | 1,745,000 |
| Taxes, | 3,694,000 |
| Post Office, | 1,585,000 |
| Miscellaneous, | 250,000 |
| Crown Lands, | 200,000 |

Total income, £48,128,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Interest of Debt, | £29,443,000 |
| Consolidated Fund, | 2,400,000 |
| Army, | 6,563,000 |
| Navy, | 5,197,000 |
| Ordnance, | 1,733,000 |
| Miscellaneous, | 2,652,000 |

Total expenditure, £47,988,000

Surplus, £140,000

In this estimate no account is taken of the £1,053,000 required for Canada, over the £500,000 voted last year. The Chancellor took a cheering view of the com-

mercial prospects of the country, and referred to the increase of exports for the present year over those of 1838, as a symptom of returning prosperity. The amount of deposits in savings banks had also much increased, notwithstanding the attempt to create a run on those banks.

Of the 48 millions, (pounds sterling)—equal to about one hundred and ninety millions of dollars) nearly 30 millions (equal to about one hundred and twenty millions of dollars) are required to discharge the annual interest of the public debt, estimating the debt at 800,000,000 at an interest of less than 4 per cent.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The Chinese Government appears determined to put on and to the opium trade. A new Commissioner, sent express from Peking has arrived at Canton. Several natives had been executed before the foreign factories and the chief foreign opium dealers had been required to leave the country. A Proclamation, in the last "Celestial" style had been issued, denouncing the opium trade, and threatening to close all foreign trade. Several ships had been seized. The Commissioner requires all the opium to be given up to be burnt, and promises some remuneration. It was thought 20 millions worth of the drug was on ship board. The following extract from the Proclamation is given as a specimen of Chinese assurance. Three days only is allowed for giving up the opium.

"If this port of Canton, however, were to be shut against you, how could you scheme to reap profit from? Moreover, our tea and silks are articles which ye foreigners from afar cannot preserve your lives without; yet year by year ye allow you to export both beyond seas, without the slightest feeling of gratitude on our part; never was imperial goodness greater than this!"

"Now if ye foreigners had a proper sense of gratitude for this extraordinary goodness, ye would hold the laws in dread; and while ye sought to profit yourselves, ye would abstain from injuring other men, but how happens it, on the contrary, that ye take your unbreakable opium and bring it to our central land, chousing people of our land to destruction and involving their very lives in destruction?"

ALL FOREIGN TRADE STOPPED.

By the arrival of the ship Omega, Capt. Elliot, at New-York from Canton, we have the announcement that the foreign trade with the Celestial Empire is stopped altogether, in consequence of the smuggling in opium. The Omega narrowly escaped detention, having succeeded in getting off just in time. Two English ships, which got under way at the same time with the Omega, were actually taken back. The stoppage of the trade took place on the 22d of March. All foreigners were forbidden to leave Canton until further orders. In short, the most rigid measures were adopted by the Commissioner to effect his object, which he declared to be the extermination of the opium trade. On the 18th March, four days previous to the close of the foreign trade, the Imperial Commissioner addressed a proclamation to the foreign residents—and another to the Hong merchants, recapitulating the frauds and evils of the opium trade, severely rebuking them for conniving at it and for their defiance to foreigners, and threatening them with death to some of their number, if they should fail in prompt and implicit obedience.

Evening Gas.

SYRACUSE, July 1, 1839.

"The whole fashionable world are on the move. Not a train of cars leaves for any direction that is not filled. When I landed at Albany in a night boat, with about five hundred passengers, and learned that the morning boat had an equal number on board, I was truly amazed. Not more than half the passengers accompanied with the could procure berths; all the way-passengers had to walk the deck all night, and this too, during the storm. At Albany, every nook and corner was filled, and many passed up to Troy, to secure lodgings there. The greater portion, I suppose, left for the Springs, and I felt some relief in the belief, that as we diverged off for the West, and got out of the current, we should find more elbow room. In this, however, I was disappointed;—the Ulster cars were packed, every seat full, and this in one of the hottest days of the season. The traveling West, is with astonishing rapidity. The train leaves Albany at 9 A. M. and at 8 P. M. puts you down at Syracuse, a distance of more than 150 miles."

N. Y. Express.

About 33 years ago, we met a traveler at Bennington, Vt. who was on special business, in the winter, and only once a year from the city of New-York!—Now, the fastest steamboat takes a traveler to Albany in 24 hours, and to Syracuse (by railroad) in about 10 hours—whole distance nearly 300 miles, in 19 or 20 hours' actual travel—i. e. one may get on board a night boat at New-York,—have rest and sleep as at home, and find himself, at the close of the next day, at Syracuse. When the road is finished, two days will carry him to the Falls or Buffalo, and in two more he may land at Detroit.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

A powerful tornado of wind and rain was experienced in New-Haven on Wednesday last. The cottage of Capt. Gregory had all its chimneys blown down, part of the roof carried off, and the barn, fences and trees demolished. Mr Way's house was entirely blown to pieces; the house of Mr Sperry was unroofed—Professor Shepard's house was considerably injured—a small new tenement in the process of building, belonging to Dr Monson, was entirely demolished. We also hear that several buildings in a westerly direction were blown down or greatly injured, and some lives lost. The unfortunate Mr Way, we are told, has lost his all, and his family are left without a shelter.

The St Louis Gazette of the 19th ult. says:—Boats have arrived here within the last week from the Falls of the Missouri, nearly three thousand miles distant in a northerly direction; from Pittsburgh, 1300 miles eastward; and from New-Orleans 1200 miles to the south—bringing with them the furs of the North, lumber from the Alleghany, and sugar from the South—the products of our own territory. We had in port yesterday 46 steamboats, from 75 to 600 tons burthen—a larger number and a far greater amount of tonnage than ever before floated in our harbor at one time."

The U. S. Government.—Mr Van Buren is in the interior of New-York, Col. Johnson on his

Miscellany.

TRAVELS OF MEHEMET ALI, THE PASHA OF EGYPT.

A full account of the late expedition of this enterprising Pasha, (Viceroy of Egypt and Syria) now 71 years of age, into the very heart of Africa, has just been published by authority in the Cairo Journal. He penetrated South, 20 degrees of latitude, to the Nigritia country, in which is situated the great Lake "Tchad," visited by Denham and Clapperton, from Tripoli,—across the Great Desert. This country he calls the "new America"—one grand object, doubtless, was the resources from the supposed vast gold mines, but professedly, "that he might introduce there agriculture and civilization." Besides gold, Nigritia it was supposed would furnish skins, gums, elephants' teeth, and other articles of commerce.

The expedition consisted of 60 persons of the Egyptian navy, with draughtsmen and an editor, with instruments, and all kinds of workmen—and departed up the Nile in three *dahabies*, (boats) well equipped "with every thing necessary for a search of long duration," all under an experienced officer, Hagreddin Bey, the Inspector-General of the mines. His Highness the Viceroy soon followed in a steamboat, having in his suite a large number of superior officers and aides, including the Consul-General of Greece. The cataracts of the Nile were passed in smaller vessels, for the first time, with great difficulty. He received the respects of the Pasha of Upper Egypt, and arrived at Dongoleh. He there left the river, to save a great bend, and struck it again at Cartoum. "In the desert some trees were found petrified by a long course of years." He here met the younger brother of the Sultan of Darfour, who had been persecuted—heard his story, and promised to make him Sultan. He visited Wady Medine, where are 2 or 300 houses, a hospital and depot, and finally arrived by land in the heart of Nigritia. "The inhabitants are Mussulmans, of the sect Maliti, but the slaves are of no religion. They are generally in a state of simple nature, (12, N. lat.) wild and wandering—they eat the bark of trees—nevertheless are fat and robust."

[EXTRACTS.]

"Life, that precious gift of Heaven, is passed by them in ignorance; their thoughts tend to naught but the sale of their fellow-creatures. They pay no attention whatever to agriculture, and those who have a sorry bed formed of some pieces of wood, (which is called *aucari*) or can afford to drink *bousa*, are envied by their fellows, who come at night to rob them, the inhabitants of the interior committing outrages on those who dwell on the borders of the Nile. Those latter believed that the arrival of his Highness would be favorable to their desire of vengeance, and they looked to Ahmet Pasha, declaring that they wished to engage with their enemies. This Governor-General, aware of the pious intentions of his Highness, who was unwilling to shed blood, proceeded towards the Gebel Tag, and after having examined the dispositions, of the natives, saw that a furious and cruel engagement would be the result. He therefore thought it best to order the retreat of his troops, but they feeling themselves wounded by the attitude of the negroes, begged his Excellency to allow them to give a little lesson. Ahmet Pasha then authorized a chief of battalion to attack them, upon which that officer attacked Mount Bakrih, a dependency of the Gebel Tag, and captured 541 individuals, men, women and children, together with all their cattle.

"However, as nothing contrary to humanity was desired, these 541 were supplied with provisions, their cattle were restored, and they were set at liberty. Their sheikhs were clothed to the number of five, and returned to their mountains contented and joyful.

"At the Cordofan, in compliance with ancient usage, many negroes are enslaved, one by another. His Highness the Viceroy issued a severe order in pursuance of which all were set at liberty, and the choice was left them of settling on the borders of the Nile or of returning to their own country without impediment.

"His Highness at the same time ordered that henceforth all the inhabitants who had cause of complaint one against the other, instead of taking justice in their own hands, should refer their complaints to the governor, who had formal instructions to treat them with humanity and justice, according to the laws. This order extends to Beledi, Badavi, and Gebeli, without exception.

ed me as the instrument of your welfare, and may I draw you from this wretched condition! I hope, at the same time, that you will on your part exert yourselves to leave it. You have a fine country, of immense extent, swarming with inhabitants, your forests are filled with animals, nay, your country is the finest in Africa, one of the five quarters of the world, and the advantages of abundance and commerce are in your reach. Egypt, which is but 360 miles long, and 240 broad, is everywhere renowned for the plentiness of its harvests, but plentiness can only be obtained by labor. Nigritia, without speaking of the shores of the White and Blue Rivers, has the iso of the Sennaar, which is of itself ten times larger than Egypt. Men cannot thrive without labor. On saying these words his Highness did all he could to make them understand this fundamental maxim.

"The Viceroy then explained to them in a manner suitable to their capacity the utility of agriculture and commerce. They agreed in their answers that they were in a state of absolute ignorance, and expressed a desire of seeing Egypt.

"Seeing is one thing, and understanding is another," replied his Highness; "but if you will send your children to Egypt, I will feed them, clothe them, have them instructed in the schools I have founded, and when they are grown up, and their education is finished, my greatest satisfaction will be to return them to your arms." All the sheikhs promised to send their children, and the sheik of the isle said, "Your Highness, I have no children, but I will send you my brother's son."

"The foundations of the buildings which will serve for the working of the mines are begun. 20 engineers have been left in Nigritia, and although by virtue of their appointment they have been supplied with every necessary by the Government, his Highness has granted to each of them 100 feddans of land, on condition that they shall cultivate it, and they each shall instruct in agriculture two of the natives, to whom they are to furnish every assistance in giving them seed and necessary implements, that they may afterwards till the soil on their own account.

"These engineers are to cultivate the sugar-cane, indigo, and cotton, the Government exacting no duty until further orders, and even when this duty shall be exacted, it is not to exceed 10 per cent. His Highness especially recommends to the protection of his Excellency Ahmet Pasha all those who shall apply themselves to agriculture, saying to him, 'My son, my eye is upon you, that I may see that, with the aid of God, you bear in mind and execute all that I have commanded you. If you do, your family shall be the first among the families of Egypt. Next year, if not prevented by business, I shall come and see you and my subjects.—I shall come and assist in the arduous but glorious task that you are about to perform.' Thus, with the greatest kindness, did his Highness communicate his intentions to Ahmet Pasha.

"On the 18th of Ziliad, after having given orders for his return, and forwarded his effects to Berber, his Highness, surrounded by his Excellency Ahmet Pasha, the ulemas, and the sheikhs of the country, who renewed their assurances of perfect submission, and evinced their regret at his departure, took his leave with inexpressible kindness and affability.

"There are at Cartoum many Christians of various sects, who have shown a desire of worshipping God together in one place. His Highness at once granted them a firman for the foundation of a church.

"His Highness considers the region of the Nile to be a very fine country, but thinks that Nigritia will in a hundred years appear like a new America. The beauty of the country is wonderful; the air is so pure and favorable that his Highness the Viceroy, who is 71 years of age, appeared to have become as young as 25.

"Throughout Upper Egypt his Highness gave administrative orders; and after a journey of five months and four days arrived safely at Cairo, to the great delight and satisfaction of everybody."

To Egypt, "Nigritia" is declared to be a new America; an ocean has been passed, but it is one of sand, and not of water; and the mind of the ambitious Pasha, Mehemet Ali, teems with projects as vast as Spain was agitated with, when the discoveries of Columbus threw a lustre on the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.—*Atlas*.

Meheomet Ali has sent his Chief of the Mint to Mexico, to study the process of turning the gold mines of Nigritia into ready money.

DARTMOUTH COMMENCEMENT.

The following (with occasional music) was the Order of Exercises for Commencement Day:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MORNING. Prayer. The following Speakers were selected from the Class by lot: 1. Christianity—the only conservative principle of Civilization. Cyrus Baldwin, Antrim.—2. The dissolution of the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution. Geo. Bancroft, Tynesboro, Mass.—3. Discussion—Did Poverty

From the transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society. RECLAIMED MEADOWS.

As this is the season, we cannot perhaps more profitably devote a column, than to the interesting statement which follows. The Essex (Mass.) Agricultural Society awarded the first premium (\$20) to Mr Timothy H. Brown, of Saugus. The wet swamp lands, supposed twenty years ago to be worth little or nothing, are now found to be the most valuable, in many places, for agricultural purposes. The owners of hundreds of acres, within a mile and a half of the Court House in Keene, (Tenant Swamp, so called) may take some interest in

TIMOTHY H. BROWN'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee of Wet Meadow and Swamp Lands:

GENTLEMEN:—The improvement that I submit to your examination has been made upon between five and six acres of swamp land, situated in the town of Saugus. The mud or soil varies from two to twelve feet in depth. Two years ago, it was so thickly covered with briars and bushes, that a dog would have found difficulty in passing through it. These bushes I mowed and burnt on the ground. There were so many stumps and logs that it was impossible to plough; so I commenced cutting the surface into squares about fifteen inches each way, and then with forked hoes, made very strong, pulled off the sods, and cleared out the stumps and logs. Then using the same hoes, cleared out all the small roots, levelled the surface, and placed back the sods the other side up. This part of the work I did in strips of about one rod in width. In August, 1837, I commenced this. In 1836 I mowed the bushes and dug one ditch. The stumps and logs I took out without the help of oxen. Some of the stumps I should judge nearly half a cord of wood in them. There were a considerable number of trees that had blown down, and the meadow had formed over them. Many of the stumps were perfectly sound, and some measured sixty feet in length. The stumps were very numerous. I found three tiers deep, and under the bottom lay a pine log, that had some time or other been on fire. After going over the surface and clearing in the manner I have described, I found the expense to have been, at a fair estimate for the labor, \$504.

In the winter I hauled off the wood and piled it up for coaling. The largest of the small roots I selected for my own fire, the smallest I burnt upon the ground. I commenced harrowing with an iron tooth harrow, as soon as the frost began to come out of the ground.—The sods being fastened down by the frost, and the harrow passing over the upper side, they mouldered away as fast as the frost would admit; and when the harrow had got to the depth of the sods, they were worked up pretty fine, the frost below making a bridge for the team to pass on. About the first of last May I began planting with potatoes, without any manure.—I cut the seed very fine, and planted the parts near together. I merely marked the hills with a hoe, then a man followed after with the seed, and then another man to cover it. So I made speedy work in planting. I calculated to have the seed, when covered, one inch from the surface. I used sixty-nine bushels of seed; that is, about fourteen bushels to an acre. I should not have seeded so light, had I not felt an uncertainty about obtaining a crop, without the use of manure. There was but one man among those I consulted, who gave me any encouragement. Many said I should lose my labor. To their astonishment I harvested 927 bushels of excellent potatoes. The expense incident to planting, hoeing, harvesting, &c., including the seed, I estimated at \$117. The land is now in a state that I can plough it at pleasure. On a small piece of the land I planted corn, and it ripened well. On a small piece I sowed wheat, but it came to no perfection, either in the straw or grain.

The wood was converted into charcoal. In 1837 I coaled 1201 bushels, which sold in the market for \$166.40. In 1838 I coaled 4200 bushels, which sold on the hearth for \$333.33, and I ascertained from the purchaser that it sold in Boston market for \$630. I sold wood to the amount of \$50, and I estimate that which I used for my own fire worth \$50 more. I have on hand one hundred cart loads of the bottom of the coal pits, which I value at \$75, having had some knowledge of its virtue as a manure.

| | |
|--|----------|
| The account may be thus stated: | |
| Proceeds of coal in 1837, | \$166.40 |
| Do do in 1838, | 333.33 |
| Value of crop of potatoes, 50 cents a bushel, | 463.50 |
| Value of ashes for manure, &c., | 75.00 |
| Value of wood sold, | 50.00 |
| Value of wood used, | 50.00 |
| Increased value of the land, it being now worth \$125 an acre, and originally thought to be worth only \$12 an acre. | 565.00 |
| | 1702.23 |

Foreign.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war in the Sultan's dominions was that a smart skirmish had taken place between the advanced guard of the Turkish army and a party of Egyptian cavalry, in which the latter had the worst of it. It was reported that the Turks had taken Aintab; and that Mehemet Ali had in consequence ordered Ibrahim Pasha to commence active hostilities. This, however, was doubted. A report was current that the French Admiral Reussin had orders from his Government to prevent a collision between the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.

Ibrahim Pasha, the Governor of Syria, addressed a letter to Hafiz Pasha, the commander of the Turkish army invading Syria, after the first demonstration of hostilities, reminding him that the war was not approved by the great powers, and inviting him, if he had orders to "begin the war," to "present himself openly in the field."

If Ibrahim Pasha should succeed in defeating the armies of the Sultan, a fatal blow will be given to the Ottoman power in Europe.—*Mercantile Journal*.

The correspondent of the London Times writes from Constantinople under date of 10th of July: "A scene occurred yesterday at the Admiralty which has produced much sensation among the Frank population.—The Chief of the Navy Board (Mustapha Bey) having during an interview with the Sultan's ship builder, (Mr Rhodes, a native of New-Hampshire) used abusive language, which the feelings of an American could not put up with, the latter raised his pipe and broke it on the head of the insolent Ottoman. The circumstances of the case having been laid before the Sultan, every one is anxiously waiting for his verdict."

The Turkish Sultan, by the latest advices, was in bad health.

It is said Persia has sent 5000 men to drive the British from Bushire, and that the Persian monarch had marched with 70,000 men against Herat.

ENGLAND.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.—House of Lords, July 11. Their lordships met to-day shortly before 1 o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding in state to Buckingham Palace, with the address agreed to on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying her Majesty to re-scind the grant of the House of Commons, for the purposes of education. There were about 100 peers present at half past 1 o'clock, all of whom were in their court dresses, or military costume.

Several of the Bishops did not receive the most flattering reception from the mob outside.

Her Majesty's "most gracious answer" appreciates the zeal of the Lords for the interests of religion, and care of the established Church; but she says, "At the same time, I cannot help expressing my regret that you should have thought it necessary to take such a step on the present occasion." She then graciously gives them to understand that she is well aware of the duties imposed on her—that she has appointed a committee of the Privy Council to superintend the distribution of the grant voted for education by the House of Commons, for publication—that these funds will be strictly applied, and that annual reports will be laid before Parliament.

The London papers were filled with the accounts of the death and burial of the Lady Flora Hastings. Party spirit added much asperity to these discussions. It appears, that her last request was, that a thorough investigation of her case should be made, by competent professional persons, and that in obedience to this request, a *post mortem* examination of her body was made, by a commission of five of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of England. Their report, in duplicate, was made, one copy of which was committed to the Queen, and the other was reserved by the Marquis of Hastings. It is published in the London papers, signed by Sir Astley Cooper, W. F. Chambers, Henry Holland, B. C. Brodie and John Morrison, and entirely exonerates her ladyship of all the injurious charges that have been made against her virtue. She died of the liver complaint, which she had suffered for a considerable time, and which had been aggravated by the anxiety and excitement of the scandalous charges of which she had been the victim. All the circumstances of this melancholy case had excited the deepest interest throughout England.

LONDON, July 9.

The Funeral of Lady Flora Hastings.—The remains of her ladyship will be removed from Buckingham Palace to-morrow morning at the early hour of 3 o'clock.

mercial prospects of the country: and referred to the increase of exports for the present year over those of 1838, as a symptom of returning prosperity. The amount of deposits in savings banks had also much increased, notwithstanding the attempt to create a run on those banks.

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"The engineers were sent to visit the gold mines as far as Hourri Deheb, opposito Fasankor, near the banks of the Nile. According to their report they found that the gold of these places is not inferior to that of higher parts.

"On the 17th day of Ziliad and the eighth of his stay at Fasankor, his Highness the Viceroy set out by the shortest way, and found himself at his journey's end in five hours. His tent was pitched immediately, and orders were issued that as at this place a palace, casernes, houses, bazaars, magazines, vineyards, and gardens were forming, and the whole was being surrounded by walls to erect a new city under the name Mehemet Ali, every one should be allowed to establish himself there freely. This city was to be built in such a manner as to be unequalled by any other in Nigritia.

"Such were the orders left to Ahmet Pasha, and the kindness with which the Viceroy expressed his satisfaction excited the admiration of all the sheiks in Nigritia, who promised his Highness to collect 24,000 families to work in the mines, asserting, that as they set no value on gold or silver, they required no other reward for their labor than nine roubles (a measure) of doura each per month. However, his Highness perceiving the importance of their labors, promised a garment each at his own expense in addition to the doura required.

"However, in compliance with the statements of the engineers, that a great part of the work would require mechanics, it was found expedient to add 1,500 families to the 24,000 of Fozoglon, to form the primitive population of the new city Mehemet Ali. It was also ordered that the reports of the engineers should henceforth be inserted in the *Cairo Journal*.

"The mountains and valleys of Nigritia abound in all kinds of curious animals. There are birds with four wings, and others of every shade or color. Vegetation offers the vine and wild figtree, from the branches of which the birds with their varied and melodious warbling cheer and entertain the traveler. Vegetation is surprisingly abundant and prolific; a single grain of seed generally multiplies from fifty to sixty fold.

"Cultivation is carried on at Dongolah by means of small instruments, such as pickaxes, &c., but higher up even these are unknown, the only utensil being a small pointed stick, which serves to make holes in the earth for the reception of the seed. The doura and cotton grow with extraordinary rapidity and the plant of the latter exceeding the height of a man astonishes connoisseurs, for in Egypt, notwithstanding the care bestowed on the cultivation of this shrub, it is far from thriving as in Nigritia, where it is evident that the plantations will produce an excellent result.

"Notwithstanding so many gifts of nature, strange to say, these people have from the creation of our father Adam remained in a state of inaction. This misfortune is owing to the circumstance that no person has ever thought of them; but such is now no longer the case, for by this very misfortune they have attracted the special attention of his Highness, who has hastened to their assistance as the prophet Elijah, and has consoled and delighted a people who have for ages vegetated in the shadow of death. The ulemas and the sheiks prostrated themselves before him, expressing by words and gestures their need of his assistance; he assisted them. All were by order of his Highness clothed in raiments of honor, and he addressed them thus:—

"All the civilized nations of the earth were originally in the state in which you are at present. They had the happiness to meet these chosen men, beloved of Heaven, who marked out for them the paths of civilization and prosperity. May Heaven have select-

ed and satisfaction of everybody. To Egypt, "Nigritia" is declared to be a new America; an ocean has been passed, but it is one of sand, and not of water; and the mind of the ambitious Pasha, Mehemet Ali, teems with projects as vast as Spain was agitated with, when the discoveries of Columbus threw a lustre on the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.—*Atlas*.

Mechemot Ali has sent his Chief of the Mint to Mexico, to study the process of turning the gold mines of Nigritia into ready money.

DARTMOUTH COMMENCEMENT.

The following (with occasional music) was the Order of Exercises for Commencement Day.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MORNING. Prayer. The following Speakers were selected from the Class by lot: 1. Christianity—the only conservative principle of Civilization. Cyrus Baldwin, Antrim.—2. The dissolution of the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution. Geo. Bancroft, Tyngsboro, Mass.—3. DISCUSSION—Did Popery originate more in the popular will, or in individual ambition? Alfred Stevens, Waterford, Vt. Geo. Nehemiah Eastman, Farmington, Samuel Mellen Stone, Fitzwilliam, Wolter Harris Tenney, Concord.—4. The literature of the closet. Abner Hartwell Brown, Lowell, Ms.—5. The evidence of design in the structure of our planet. Daniel Clark, Williamstown, Vt.—6. The political influence of the Homeric Poems. Sylvester Dana, Orford.—7. Hebrew Poetry. Horace Eaton, Sutton.—8. The comparative interest with which the history of the Present and of Past Ages will be read by posterity. George Gilman Fogg, Merodith.—9. DISCUSSION—Is Christianity favorable to Poetry? Jacob Jackson Abbott, Groton, Vt. John Woods, Jr. Newport, Charles Peabody, Newport, Moses Hemmenway Wells, Deerfield.—10. The moral influence of New-England. Horace Hall, New-Ipswich.—11. Submission to moral restraints, the criterion of intellectual freedom. Henry H. Haseltine, Barnet, Vt.

AFTERNOON. 12. Self-respect considered as an incitement to intellectual activity. Alonzo Hayes, Barrington.—13. The moral history of Ancient Civilization, as indicated by existing ruins. Dudley Leavitt, Jr. Merodith.—14. The rewards of Grecian Eloquence. Allen Lincoln, Cohasset, Mass.—15. The moral qualifications of a Historian. Joseph Leland Lord, Hanover.—16. DISCUSSION—Is the want of early authentic records a misfortune to a people? E. Hale Barstow, Kingston, Timothy Ayer Goodhue, Deerfield, George Shattuck Sawyer, Boston, Mass., David Cochran Scobey, Lowell, Mass.—17. Influence of physical causes on the New-England character. William Reed, Goffstown.—18. A Poem—Pompeii at the moment of its burial. Lubim Burton Rockwood, Wilton.—*Degrees conferred.—Prayer.*

The graduating class consisted of 61 members. *Vermont Chronicle.*

GRADUATING CLASS.

Jacob Jackson Abbott, Groton, Vt.; Ephraim Adams, New-Ipswich; James Aiken, Goffstown; Isaac Ames, Haverhill, Mass.; Joseph Badger, Gilmanton; Cyrus Baldwin, Antrim; George Bancroft, Tyngsboro, Mass.; E. Hale Barstow, Kingston; Charles T. Berry, Pittsfield; Nehemiah C. Berry, Pittsfield; James C. Billings, Sophiasburg, U. C.; Abner H. Brown, Lowell, Mass.; Ralph Butterfield, Lowell, Mass.; Philander I. Carpenter, Waterford, Vt.; Charles C. Chase, Haverhill, Ms.; Oren B. Cheney, Peterboro; Daniel Clark, Williamstown, Vt.; J. Bowen Clark, Boston, Ms.; Cyrus Cummings, Topsfield, Ms.; Sylvester Dana, Orford; Joseph F. Dearborn, Hampton; Elbridge G. Dudley, Raymond; George N. Eastman, Farmington; Horace Eaton, Sutton; A. Franklin Edwards, Beverly, Ms.; Geo. G. Fogg, Merodith; John D. Ford, Cornish; Warren A. Gilea, Walpole; Timothy A. Goodhue, Deerfield; William Govan, Rowe, Ms.; Horace Hall, N. Ipswich; Henry H. Haseltine, Barnet, Vt.; Alonzo Hayes, Barrington; William P. Hill, Concord; John P. Humphrey, Derry; Dudley Leavitt, Jr. Merodith; Allen Lincoln, Cohasset, Ms.; Joseph L. Lord, Hanover; Lyman Mason, Cavendish, Vt.; Abel Merrill, Jr. Plainfield; James A. E. Merrill, Pittsfield; Fitz Edward Oliver, Cambridge, Ms.; Charles Peabody, Newport; Lewis Potter, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; William Reed, Goffstown; Lubin B. Rockwood, Wilton; George S. Sawyer, Boston, Ms.; David C. Scobey, Lowell, Ms.; Geo. Shedd, Rindge; Alfred Stevens, Waterford, Vt.; Peter Le Breton Stickney, Newburyport, Ms.; Samuel M. Stone, Fitzwilliam; Walter H. Tenney, Concord; George S. Towle, Merodith; Luther Townsend, Fitzwilliam; Jeremiah W. Walcott, Auburn, N. Y.; Moses H. Wells, Deerfield; Charles Whiting, Lyndeborough; Peter T. Woodbury, Bedford; John Woods, Jr. Newport; David Youngman, Franklin, Tenn.

The wood was converted into charcoal. In 1837 I cooled 1201 bushels, which sold in the market for \$166.40. In 1838 I cooled 4200 bushels, which sold on the hearth for \$333.33, and I ascertained from the purchaser that it sold in Boston market for \$630. I sold wood to the amount of \$50, and I estimate that which I used for my own fire worth \$50 more. I have on hand one hundred cart loads of the bottom of the coal pits, which I value at \$75, having had some knowledge of its virtue as a manure.

The account may be thus stated:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Proceeds of coal in 1837, | \$166.40 |
| Do do in 1838, | 333.33 |
| Value of crop of potatoes, 50 cents a bushel, | 463.50 |
| Value of ashes for manure, &c., | 75.00 |
| Value of wood sold, | 50.00 |
| Value of wood used, | 50.00 |
| Increased value of the land, it being now worth \$125 an acre, and originally thought to be worth only \$12 an acre. | 565.00 |
| | 1702.23 |

Labor, &c.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Levelling and clearing the land, &c., | \$504.00 |
| Carting the wood and roots, | 35.00 |
| Harrowing, &c., | 12.00 |
| Planting, hoeing, harvesting, &c., | 117.00 |
| Coaling in 1837, | 40.00 |
| Coaling in 1838, | 100.00 |

Balance in favor of the Experiment, \$808.00
I have about two acres more of similar land, that I am managing in the same way. It requires much hard labor, but it yields a fair reward.
Yours with respect, TIMOTHY H. BROWN.
Saugus, Dec. 7, 1838.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

Mr Baker from the select committee, to which was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of slavery made a report, accompanied by the following resolutions.

SLAVERY.

Resolved, That the relation of master and slave, as established by law within the jurisdiction of any of the States, is an institution from which the State within which it is established, is alone responsible, and with which neither the Legislature, nor the Legislature of any other State can have a right to interfere.

Resolved, That the adoption and prosecution of measures by individuals residing within one State, with the avowed design of overthrowing the institution of another State, by sending emissaries, scattering documents, pamphlets or papers, within that State, against the declared will of the same, is a disregard of the comity, and mutual respect, which should ever be cultivated among the States.

Resolved, That Congress ought not to interdict the slave trade between the States, or to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, or the Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by which all memorials relating to the abolition of slavers, upon the presentation of the same, were ordered to lie upon the table without any further action thereon, was not an infringement of the Right of Petition.*

Resolved, That the immediate abolition of slavery by whatever means effected, without expatriation of the slaves, would be productive of calamities, moral and political, such as should be deprecated by every friend of humanity.

Mr Parker of Fitzwilliam called for a division of the question on the adoption of the several resolutions.

The first second and third resolutions were adopted without a division; on the question shall the 4th resolution pass? the ayes and noes were called and the resolution was adopted by the following vote—ayes 138—noes 67.

On the question shall the 5th resolution pass, a division was called for and the question decided in the affirmative by a vote of 146 to 20.

* How easy to prove a position by vote. It would not do to admit that the right of petition had been even infringed, and hence this novel mode of proof.

appears, that her last request was, that a thorough investigation of her case should be made, by competent professional persons, and that in obedience to this request, a post mortem examination of her body was made, by a commission of five of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of England. Their report, in duplicate, was made, one copy of which was committed to the Queen, and the other was reserved by the Marquis of Hastings. It is published in the London papers, signed by Sir Astley Cooper, W. F. Chambers, Henry Holland, B. C. Brodie and John Merriman, and entirely exonerates her ladyship of all the injurious charges that have been made against her virtue. She died of the liver complaint, which she had suffered for a considerable time, and which had been aggravated by the anxiety and vexation occasioned by the scandalous charges of which she had been the victim. All the circumstances of this melancholy case had excited the deepest interest throughout England.

LONDON, July 9.

The Funeral of Lady Flora Hastings.—The remains of her ladyship will be removed from Buckingham Palace to-morrow morning at the early hour of 3 o'clock. The procession from the Palace to the point of embarkation will be one of the most solemn and imposing ever witnessed on the occasion of a private funeral in the metropolis.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES OF ENGLAND.

Mr C. Butler, in a speech in Parliament on a late occasion, said:

"Whenever I contemplate the condition of the working classes—the deep and dark gulf that separates them from the knowledge and sympathies of their superiors in fortune, the utter ignorance in which we are of their feelings and wants, the little influence which we have over their conduct, and the little hold which we appear to have on their affections—I shrink with terror from the wild passions and dense ignorance that appear to be fermenting in that mass of physical force. We see vast portions of them utterly neglected, utterly unprotected, and plunged in debauchery during the intervals of toil. Among another and yet wider class, we may observe the spread of thought yet more pernicious, and the intercommunication of antipathies yet more menacing. Sometimes the murmur of their discontent and ignorance assumes an articulate form, and speaks in the accents of the disciples of Thom, the followers of Stephens, and the millions whose creed is Chartism; for such are the instructors to whom you leave the minds of the people. Some learn their religion from a lunatic, in whose resurrection they believe; others are taught that every man has a right to what wages he thinks reasonable, and that he may enforce his right by the dagger and the torch. Others learn that rents and profits are a deduction from wages, and consequently believe that the owners of land and capital are the plunderers and oppressors of the workman. These doctrines advance unencountered by the morality or the simple political reasoning which would dispel their influence. This bad instruction is allowed to be the only instruction to the poor; while you, the enlightened rulers of this country, whose property and lives will be the first victims of these terrible delusions of the masses, spend, in a squabble about creeds, the precious time which is rapidly bearing us on to the dark catastrophe of your culpable folly and neglect."

Take this in connection with the following items in the new budget, for the present year, and the situation of Old England appears to us almost frightful:

The estimated income and expenditure of the current year were thus stated by Mr Spring Rice.

| ESTIMATED INCOME. | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Customs, | £21,500,000 |
| Excise, | 13,845,000 |
| Stamps, | 7,054,000 |
| Taxes, | 3,694,000 |
| Post Office, | 1,585,000 |
| Miscellaneous, | 250,000 |
| Crown Lands, | 200,000 |
| Total income, | £48,128,000 |
| ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE. | |
| Interest of Debt, | £29,443,000 |
| Consolidated Fund, | 2,400,000 |
| Army, | 6,563,000 |
| Navy, | 5,197,000 |
| Ordnance, | 1,733,000 |
| Miscellaneous, | 2,652,000 |
| | £47,988,000 |
| Surplus, | £140,000 |

In this estimate no account is taken of the £1,053,000 required for Canada, over the £500,000 voted last year. The Chancellor took a cheering view of the con-

dition of the whole fashionable world are on the move. Not a train of cars leaves for any direction that is not filled. When I landed at Albany in a night boat, with about five hundred passengers, and learned that the morning boat had an equal number on board, I was truly amazed. Not more than half the passengers that came up with me could procure berths; all the way-possengers had to walk the deck all night, and this too, during the storm. At Albany, every nook and corner was filled, and many passed up to Troy, to secure lodgings there. The greater portion, I suppose, left for the Springs, and I felt some relief in the belief, that as we diverged off for the West, and got out of the current, we should find more elbow room. In this, however, I was disappointed;—the Utica cars went packed, every seat full, and this in one of the hottest days this season. The traveling West, is with astonishing rapidity. The train leaves Albany at 9 A. M. and at 8 P. M. puts you down at Syracuse, a distance of more than 150 miles."

N. Y. Express.

About 38 years ago, we met a traveler at Bennington, Vt. who was on special business, in the winter, and only four days from the city of New-York!—Now, the fastest steamboat takes a traveler to Albany in 9½ hours, and to Syracuse (by railroad) in about 10 hours—whole distance nearly 300 miles, in 19 or 20 hours' actual travel—i. e. one may go on board a night boat at New-York,—have rest and sleep as at home, and finds himself, at the close of the next day, at Syracuse. When the road is finished, two days will carry him to the Falls or Buffalo, and in two more he may land at Detroit.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

A powerful tornado of wind and rain was experienced in New-Haven on Wednesday last. The cottage of Capt. Gregory had all its chimneys blown down, part of the roof carried off, and the barn, fences and trees demolished. Mr Way's house was entirely blown to pieces; the house of Mr Sperry was unroofed—Professor Shepard's house was considerably injured—a small new tenement in the process of building, belonging to Dr Monson, was entirely demolished. We also hear that several buildings in a westerly direction were blown down or greatly injured, and some lives lost. The unfortunate Mr Way, we are told, has lost his all, and his family are left without a shelter.

The St Louis Gazette of the 19th ult. says—"Boats have arrived here within the last week from the Falls of the Missouri, nearly three thousand miles distant in a northerly direction; from Pittsburgh, 1300 miles eastwardly; and from New-Orleans 1200 miles to the south—bringing with them the furs of the North, lumber from the Alleghany, and sugar from the South—the products of our own territory. We had in port yesterday 46 steamboats, from 75 to 600 tons burthen—a larger number and a far greater amount of tonnage than ever before floated in our harbor at one time."

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.—Mr Von Buran is in the interior of New-York, Col. Johnson on his way to Kentucky, Mr Poinsett in this city, Mr Paulding at Cold Spring, or on his way there, Mr Forsyth was here a day or two since, and Messrs Kendall and Woodbury are left alone in the city of magnificent distances from that city.

Both parties are preparing for the approaching conflict in North Carolina. Professor Espy says that a tremendous Whig storm is raging in that State.

NOT BAD.—They have got a story in North Carolina, that the clergyman of an Episcopal church in Mississippi, killed the clerk with a bowie knife, during the service, for giving out "Oh! 'tis a joyful sound," immediately after the clergyman had announced his intention of going to Texas.—*Louisville Journal*.

"I have lived," said Dr Adam Clarke, "to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: Never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of 'too many iron in the fire' conveys an abominable lie. You cannot have too many; poker, tongs, and all: keep them all going."

Dr Franklin said, "where I see a house well furnished with books and NEWSPAPERS, there I see intelligent and well informed children; but if there are no books or papers, the children are ignorant, if not profligate."

Just so. The doctor was a sensible man. A newspaper in every family—a Bible in every family—and a school in every district—all valued and studied as they deserve to be—are the three principal supports of sound morality and civil liberty.—*Vt. Times*.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

4th Brigade. Israel Hunt, Jr., Brigadier General.
27th Regiment. Asa E. Putnam, Colonel; Daniel Whiton, Major.
6th Regiment. Ezekiel P. Pierce, Colonel; Levi Green, Lt. Colonel; Erastus Dickinson, Major.
12th Regiment. Charles W. Pierce, Colonel; Sylvester B. Lawrence, Lt. Colonel; Albert Knowlton, Major.
25th Regiment. Lovi Barker, Colonel; Charles C. Pratt, Lt. Colonel.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—We learn that the committee for locating this institution met at Worcester on Tuesday of last week, and decided on Portland as the most suitable place, under all the circumstances. It is our duty to be satisfied. The institution will have the benefit of a capital of nearly \$60,000 instead of \$30,000, originally contemplated—as Portland gives \$23,000 and the State and individual subscriptions will amount to about \$36,000.

"Good News from North-Carolina."—Stanley, Whig, is re-elected to Congress by from 400 to 600 votes. The elections in Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana took place on Monday last.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The First Gun. The National Intelligencer says, Since our Tuesday's publication we have received authentic information from all the counties in the Edgecombe Congressional District except one, and we have the satisfaction to announce to our readers that the Whig ticket has been elected Representative to Congress from that district, by a majority estimated at more than five hundred votes. This is a good beginning, and may be considered the harbinger of results favorable to the Whigs from other districts of the old North State.

There are said to be from 2500 to 3000 visitors at Saratoga. Hundreds arrive and depart every day. The hotels are crowded, and more it is said must be erected. The President arrived at the Springs on the 1st inst. There was some parade, as at Schenectady and other places. A cavalcade of partisans accompanied his Majesty, but no demonstration on the part of the people as he passed Congress and Union Hall, and but a feeble "hurrah" when alighting at the U. S. Hotel. A letter says, "the cortege resembled a funeral."

It is said by gentlemen present, that the President, on meeting the widow of the late Gov. Clinton, put out his hand, and was repulsed! She remembers a thing or two. We shall see how Mr. Clay will be received.

Mr. Clay was at Syracuse on the 26th. He was addressed by the authorities, and in turn spoke an hour to 3000 people assembled. He took the canal for Oswego, on his way to Quebec, and expected to be at Saratoga in about ten days. Mr. Van Buren (President) left Albany on Tuesday, for Schenectady and the Springs. They will try to do something; but it is hard sledding. His party have to be drummed up, while Mr. Clay, wherever he stops a few hours, is surrounded by thousands. This does not look like reaction in New-York. We shall see in November. Mr. Clay was waited on at Syracuse by deputations from several counties, and from the general committee of young men from the city of New-York.

We understand the great Antislavery Convention at Albany abused Mr. Clay and John Q. Adams to their heart's content—voted to vote at the polls as an abolition political party—and we are informed, debated a resolution to send delegates to England to desire that Government not to receive the great staples of our country, the production of slave labor! Garrison (present) was recently rebuffed for his non-representative principles. A gentleman present says but 300 or 400 persons attended, and the delegates are said to consist of this number. The citizens of Albany took no interest in it, and but very few were present.

MORE CHARACTERISTIC "DEMOCRATIC" FLUMMERY. The Dover loco loco Gazette gravely says: "Another panic approaching.—Since the arrival of Daniel Webster in London, it seems the bank of England is directing all its powers against American interests." "Great Britain feels under great obligations to Mr. Webster for his untiring exertions to aid her cause," &c.—And so to please Mr. W. the bank is exerting itself to injure Mr. Webster's country! We dare say half of the Gazette subscribers will use this argument at the next election.—The "Cilley murder," since a loco loco advocate in Connecticut strove so hard to clear a thief—(on the plea that being excited, he neglected his business about the time of the murder, and so his crime should be charged to the whigs) has become too stale for effect. The Globe is out also against the bank of England.

The murder, outrage, of Mr. Moore, of Alexandria, (La.) a whig editor, (who was shot in the street) excites no emotion whatever with the party who were so sensitive at the death of Cilley, who happened to fall, against all odds, in fair combat, he choosing his own weapon, and being a precise shot—while his antagonist had never handled a rifle half a dozen times in his life! Mr. Moore refused to fight a blackguard, as he conceived his opponent to be, and his life was thus taken. Will the friends of the "murdered Cilley" just look into the two cases? We intend shortly to publish Mr. Graves' account of the duel with Mr. C. as contained in an address to his constituents, not to justify his meeting Mr. C. at all, but to disabuse the public. When men, however opposed to duelling, consent to place themselves in the hands of "friends" to be guided by the laws of "honor," instead of the laws of God and their country, the fate of the falling arena is scarcely less lamentable than that of the living.

A large quantity of English cloths have been seized in Boston as smuggled goods. They were in possession of one Rotolony, an Englishman. They got through the Custom House, (by the good offices of a particular appraiser, who elected Uncle Sam for a round fee, no doubt.) The District Court, after having been engaged nearly a week, has decreed the forfeiture of the whole, valued at \$10,000.

The British Queen is the largest ship in the world, exceeding the greatest in the English navy.

The United States, Sweden, and Switzerland, are the only countries in Europe or America, free from a national debt. England, £200,000,000—France, 191,000,000—the Netherlands, 149,000,000—Austria, 77,000,000—Spain, 70,000,000.—The debt of the other states comparatively small.

A Locomotive Engine, built at Lowell, for the Western railroad, was tried on the Lowell railroad, on Thursday, and visited from a state of rest, a train of 63 cars, filled with spectators, weighing three hundred and thirty-three tons, and carried it with ease over an ascent of 10 feet to the mile, at the rate of nine miles an hour.—See Gazette.

COMMERCE AND TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—According to a table recently published, from official sources, the imports, which were \$103,191,121, in 1831, gradually increased until 1835, when they amounted to 149 millions, and in 1836, to 189 millions. This year preceded the Bank suspensions. Since which they have been reduced to 113 millions, in 1838. This year they have again increased, but the amount not known, of course. The Exports have increased from 81 millions in 1831 to 123 millions in 1836. Last year they were reduced to 108 millions. For the last eight years the imports have exceeded the Exports 192 millions—while the imports for seven previous years exceeded the Exports only 24 millions.

During the year 1834, the exports to Great Britain and her dependencies (Cotton being the great increasing article) exceeded the imports by about 5 millions, while from France the imports exceeded the exports by about 2 millions, and from Spain 8 millions. In 1836, our imports from Great Britain exceeded the exports by about 23 millions. In the year 1824, we exported, in the single article of Cotton, 22 millions—in 1836, 71 millions—and in 1838, 61 millions.

In 1828, we exported Cotton manufactured goods to the small amount of 1 million 10 thousand dollars.—In 1836, this trade amounted to 24 millions, and in 1838 to \$3,758,755. Of these we sent half a million to China, 300 thousand to India (the land of "India cottons"), and the bulk of the remainder to Mexico and South America. In 1833, Massachusetts imported 13 millions, and exported 9 millions. New York imported 63 millions to 23 exported—South Carolina 2 millions to 14 millions—Georgia and Alabama about 14 millions to about 18 millions exported, and Louisiana 5 millions to 31 exported. Louisiana swallows the exported produce, principally, of the great Mississippi valley.

In 1833 our imports from Great Britain were nearly thirty-seven millions less than in 1836, and from France nineteen millions.

In 1836 the commercial balance was, as exhibited by the custom house books, nearly twenty-two millions in favor of Great Britain. In 1838, the balance is nearly ten millions in favor of the United States.

In 1836 the balance in favor of France was nearly sixteen millions. In 1838 it was less than ten millions.

Our importations were,—
Tee, in 1836, \$16,382,114.—In 1838, \$14,418,112
Coffee, " 93,790,507 " 88,139,130
Sugar, " 191,407,337 " 153,863,699
Wine, " 7,000,000 " 4,000,000

COTTON.—The first plant raised in the United States was in 1787. In 1791, 2 millions of pounds were raised in South Carolina and Georgia. In 1811, the crop in the Southern States reached to 80 millions of pounds. In 1821, to 150 millions. In 1828, to 348 millions. In 1833, 437 millions. The present estimation is 500 millions. Since 1834, Alabama and Mississippi are the greatest cotton growing States. Texas will soon be a competitor, as well as with Louisiana in the raising of the sugar cane.

According to a statement in the Globe, the staple of cotton, which has increased within twenty years from 89,000,000 pounds in 1819, to 595,000,000 in 1839, has rather unsteadily, been reduced in price from 24 to 10 cents per lb. In 1821 it came down to 16 cents, and rose in 1825 to 21 cents. It fell in 1827 to 93, and in '34 and '35 it rose to 163. The planters are now alarmed, and are entering into a compact to "monopolize," and so raise the prices. Mr. Biddle, to relieve the South, a few years ago, made great advances, on the strength of cotton consignments, purely as collateral security,—and he was raised at most profoundly, as "speculating in cotton." Now, Governor Hamilton, Mr. Duffie and other Southern patriots have issued their "Circular," by which it appears all the cotton planters are to be leagued with the banks, (the little "monsters") in this great monopoly. The banks are to make the necessary advances to the grower, and agents in Europe are to hold on until such prices can be obtained as will suit these grasping planters. We predict, however, a total failure. It will be ruinous, as encouraging the growth of cotton, in the same latitudes, all over the world, (now furnished principally in the Southern States) and in the next place, a large portion of the growers will sell at the going price. Could it be carried into effect, the North would suffer equally with England and France. This the South Carolinians might deeply lament, but they would say, we can't help it. We can't sell cotton at 10 cents. They want the same prices as when one-fifth of the present quantity was produced!

The tobacco crop in Virginia promises as large a yield as ever known in the State.

We have several recent publications on hand, deserving notice:

"The most important parts of BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to questions and answers, by ASA KINNE—New-York, Collins, Keese & Co., 8vo. 180 pages.

This abridgment of Blackstone, designed more particularly for the student, is precisely what has been long wanted by legislators, persons holding a commission of the peace, and others who cannot purchase the work in full, or who have not leisure to study it as a science, and yet wish to be acquainted with "the general principles of the law." To enlighten (says the preface) the judgment of a people on a subject so deeply affecting their social and political well being, is a task every way worthy of the efforts of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the statesman."

For sale at the Book Store in Keene.
MEMOIRS OF ARCHY MOORE—2 vols. in one—2d edition. James Munroe & Co., pp. 236.

An ingenious fiction, eloquently depicting the horrors of slavery, in the history of a slave, as the author doubtless supposes very rather valiantly have been the experience of the slave Archy.—For sale at Tilden's.

COLMAN'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.—A new volume of "Clarissa's Library of Romance" has appeared, containing "Undine, the Water Spirit," from the German of Fouquet. This romantic romance is so generally known, that it needs no praise.

The volume contains, besides Undine, a tale entitled "The Fortieth Hour," of which we find no mention made in the title page or preface, but which appears to be the production of Mr. Millen, the editor of the Library. It is a tale of magic, of the wildest sort; interspersed with many striking passages, and exhibiting many of the beauties as well as faults of the style of narrative to which it belongs.—For sale at Tilden's.

Capt. Mayratt's new work. "Travels in the United States" is out. A notice next week.

"BROTHER JONATHAN."—This is the name of a weekly news sheet just issued at New-York, measuring four feet by two feet 7 inches—price \$3 per ann.

S. S. Prentiss of Mississippi has been put in nomination for the Senate of the United States in place of Mr. Walker, (who, by the way, does not decline) and has consented to be the whig candidate. It is now believed he will succeed.

The yellow fever was raging at Havana at the last dates. Some vessels had lost their whole crews.

Governor Page went word, it seems, that he should not attend Commencement unless the Faculty made a public avowal of any participation in the city business. This they did not see fit to do, and it was not altogether devoid of some to do so, we should think—but his Excellency was so much that they disapproved of the act, and had publicly reprimanded the students. So they had to forego the honor of Governor Page's attendance, as well as ex-Governor Hild's, although the latter had a son in the graduating class. The Patriot thinks it time proceedings were instituted to see whether that corporation is or is not subject to the government of the State! It is unfortunate that Mr. Sweeney did not take up the subject of "British charters" in his famous resolutions. Who cares for decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States?—Are not the people sovereign?

The Constitution says every person qualified shall be considered an inhabitant for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office or place, "in the town, parish, &c. where he dwelleth and has his home." Before the suffrage law of last year was enacted, students were permitted to vote in Hanover, &c. where they resided for the time being, and paid taxes, &c.—The law of 1838 specially desired assurance, (that a man dwells and has his home, for the purpose, where he has resided 6 months, or 3 months if an inhabitant of the State) and the House almost unanimously resisted this very attempt at the time the law was passed to disfranchise students at seminaries! The plea of the 330 loco loco students (and the number, compared with the 233 whig students who, unopposed, showed why the former law should be repealed) was, that by a loco loco Legislature that if they wish to exercise their privilege they can go home, (some 10 and others perhaps 150 miles) in the midst of a term, and so their rights are not abridged,—is not miserably weak, and is put forth only for the want of argument.

It is admitted in the Patriot that any act disfranchising any of our citizens would be "unconstitutional and void"—but then the students can go home and vote, and so their rights are not infringed! But a young man from Somersworth agrees to work with me for a year, and comes to Keene in November. Is he required to go to Somersworth, 100 miles, or lose his vote? No. Yet a young man who goes to Hanover to reside four years, must, by the disfranchising law, go home, in the midst of his labor, or is deprived of the rights of the young men from Somersworth, not questioned.—How then can it with truth be asserted that "the same rights secured to every other citizen of the State are secured to him" (the student)? Again—the students are mostly Whigs. Had it been otherwise would such a law have been brought forward? No. The object is too apparent for even a dupe. In this act, "Jack Cade is triumphant," and the Patriot may as well admit it.

Mr. Burke thinks the "Family," &c. at Hanover should "be made to feel the effects of the indignation of the people through the Legislature," and should "bear in mind that the legislative power over corporations has been declared (by Mr. Sweeney's resolutions) to be supreme." To render this threat still more ridiculous, a new idea is suggested in the Dover Inquirer:—The Treasurer was authorized to borrow \$25,000 for the use of the State. Now as one Legislature cannot bind a succeeding one, according to the "supreme" power declared, the lender may find himself cheated out of his money, (if not, as the Chinese commissioner says—"cheated out of his senses") by the abrogating act of another year. Nothing easier. But this, it may be objected, is hardly a supposable case. Very improbable we admit, though not more unjust or immoral or unconstitutional, than any other act impairing the obligation of contracts.

The New-York Whig calls ours "the pattern State." "There is no State where the loco loco are so solid and rampant, none where they cut such fantastic capers, as in New-Hampshire."

The celebration of the 30 democratic students at Hanover, out of more than 300, on the 4th ult., was a great affair truly. They very appropriately elected a young man of the name of Fogg to lead them as President and direct their energies.

Hon. A. H. Everett, in his late address at Hanover alluded very handsomely to Governor Cass and Mr. Webster, (alumni of the College) as those who had "borne their country's fame from the Lakes to the Tuilleries,—from the Senate chamber to the great metropolis of the world."

"The Earl of Dartmouth, at the desire of the trustees of Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire, has presented to that institution a splendid portrait of his grandfather, its founder. A liberal donation of valuable books for the College library, has also been made by Earl Dartmouth."

Our neighbor had better stay seated up. He says some of the laws now published in the Cheshire Farmer regular, and one in an extra. Well, if transferring the newspaper type to the Farmer paper, instead of the Farmer extra, in some of the cases, can help him, so be it. Our neighbor is much mistaken to suppose we ever advocated the publication of the laws "in all the papers." The regular newspapers should publish them.

For the New-Hampshire Sentinel.
MESANS EDITORS.—It seems that the chief clerk who manages the political Squash Shop, Post Office, Museum, &c. has found something very like a mare's nest. He says that the Students, in their Remonstrance, have "innocently omitted" a certain clause in the Constitution, which says "EVERY person qualified," &c. shall have the right to vote "where he dwelleth and hath his home." Now, I wish to know if the Constitution makes the home of a Student his home for the purpose of the Constitution to permit it to vote. If by the law a simple individual in this State is deprived of the right of suffrage, the law is unconstitutional. If it is constitutional for students to vote last year, it will be constitutional for them to vote next year. The Inquirer Post says it is justifying the students on an equal ground with other young men. Here is a specimen of loco loco equality. A mechanic or laborer can gain a right to vote in 13 weeks, but his brother, who goes to the same town, to get an education, cannot gain that right in four years; but must go perhaps fifty or a hundred miles to vote, do military duty, and pay taxes. This is equality, with a vengeance. But says the great friend to the farmers, the reason is so many "that it is impossible to prevent them all at once." He probably wants time to hear from this "great regulator" of the Democracy, at Concord. However, it is to be hoped, that should he favor us with his reasons, he will not overdo himself. The former interest must suffer, if any thing serious should befall him. Keep in the house, nights, Mr. C. &c.—and when it rains, Such giant powers should not be put in jeopardy.

A FARMER.
Mailborough, August 3, 1839.

We beg pardon of larger Sweeney of Haverhill, and larger St. Clair of Deerfield—also of larger Fowler, Clerk of the Senate, and the two Clerks of the House, both lawyers, for neglecting them last week. It is said a movement is making to procure a pardon for Mr. Kenzie.

Married.

In Windsor, July 16, Samuel T. Atwater, Esq. of Buffalo, N. Y. to Miss Elizabeth Emerson, daughter of Hon. Thomas E.

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The Concord railroad is at a dead end, the rate having refused to authorize the town of Concord to pledge credit for \$100,000. Concord must be patient. That town can't build a railroad, and Boston capitalists won't at present. Not a dollar will they subscribe under a New-Hampshire charter, with a clause to alter or to abrogate it at pleasure.

Four French commissioners (one of them General Bertrand) are now in the British West Indies, collecting information respecting annexation. "It looks as if that Government was about to follow the example of England."

The exploring ship Relief, has arrived at Valparaiso, after losing all her anchors in a gale while exploring the Straits of Magellan.

The Navy Board is said to be in possession of an anonymous communication, offering, for reward, to prove that the Huron's sloop of war (lost as is supposed several years ago in the Gulf of Mexico) rode out the gale, and was blown up by some persons "baited by the head of a foreign government!" A very improbable story.

The United States bank supplied the merchants with exchanges on London and Liverpool at 110. Nowwithstanding which, from half to a million of specie went out in the steamships, which sailed together on Thursday last, tons of thousands lining the Battery and wharves. Flour and all kinds of grain are coming down, though by the last advices, for some can a flour had got up half a dollar—\$6 and \$6 50. Stocks depressed—U. S. down to 110.

The Post Master at Edenton, N. C. has been removed—his friend (Mr.)—but says the Globe, he is "an honest and popular man."

MEXICO.—LATER.—It is now said that Santa Ana has been superseded in the supreme Government by General Bravo, who fills the Presidential chair. If this turns out to be true, the Texans may have a further reprieve.

Sir Allan McNab has been fully exonerated by the banks from the "fuel calamity" of the Toronto Examiner, charging him with forgery, &c.

Failing to raise money by loan in Boston or New-York, to pay immediate expenses, the banks of Maine have been called on to advance the amount they are pledged by their charters to loan the State.

Three packet ships sailed for England on the same day of the sailing of the two great steamships. They all together had 12 passengers only, although the passage money is but \$100, while on board the steamships it is \$163. "The Great Western had 60 passengers, and the British Queen 108. The British Queen cost 375,000, including her fixtures, furniture, &c. &c. The President, now building by the same company, is said to be still larger.

The Grand Jury of Aroostook county, (Maine) have indicted Mr. Infrino and Jarvis, the land agents, for erecting the Aroostook boom, which is declared to be a nuisance—as not detaining the lumber cut by the British intruders, but detaining much of the lumber cut by permits of Massachusetts and Maine, which ought to go to market. A very singular boom, truly.

We are without official accounts of the reported battle between the contending Ridge and Ross parties, amongst the Cherokees. Seventy-five are reported to be killed, including Ross himself. The parties are represented as having 3,000 men on each side, ready to revenge their injuries—the Ridge party, the most numerous, however. Ridge was taken from his bed in the night and stabbed in 20 places—his wife and children absent at the time. Moj. Ridge, his father, was slain from his horse, and then dispatched with knives. There have been numerous prosecutions, under the license law, at Lowell, Worcester, Salem, Newburyport, &c. Some pay up, but generally an appeal is taken.

An elephant shark has been taken in Provincetown, Cape Cod, 30 feet long! It could extend its jaws 4 feet—has 7 rows of teeth, 100 in a row, in the lower, and 6 rows in the upper jaw. An "ugly customer."

It is now believed that a large body of border Indians, under Bowles, a famous chief, are about to make a descent on Texas, and that the Mexicans will invade the Western portion at the same time. Gen. Rusk had collected 1000 men to oppose the Indians.

The great "Tournament," in England, in mock imitation of feudal times, is likely to fall through. Other accounts say it will certainly take place, at Eglinton Castle. "The Knights" have been long in training.—The nobility here to be present, "in gorgeous costumes of the middle ages."

Fifty military convicts, deserters, &c. have been sent to Hottah Bay from Quebec. Twenty-one more prisoners, (the last) have been restored to their friends in the United States.

An infirmity has been laid on the "Middling Interest Bank," in Boston—bills not received at Suffolk, but it is said will all be redeemed. Kilby Bank has resumed payment.

The receipts of the Syracuse railroad have averaged \$800 a day since it was opened.

A letter from East Florida states that Sam Jones had come in at Port Landersville with 300 warriors, and gone into the district of country assigned them in Gen. Macomb's treaty. It is stated, however, that he considers he has a fine little title to the country, and will not remove West. "The express who brought the letter states that Sam Jones says his is the only tribe that will settle peace—and that there are yet many hostile warriors in the country. If so, there is little prospect of the war being closed."

COCONOS.—Mr. Whitmarsh, of Northampton, advertises that he will receive and reel cocoons on shares.—He will prepare the silk for market, like the Italian silk. His terms are, 20 per cent. of the silk made from the cocoons. If wanted for sewing silk, it should be so stated, as a thread requires more cocoons, than a thread designed for fabric. Cocoons may be put into barrels, which they will go safely any where.—Greenfield Gazette.

According to the Montreal Transcript, a lady of great sensibility, who had recently been bereaved of her husband, was visited while residing at the hour of 12 at night, by the ghost of her dear consort! She screamed and fell into a swoon. When recovered, she attributed the occurrence to nervous sensibility, and one of her female friends attended her for several evenings. At length she dismissed her, and after retiring, the ghost advanced and drew aside the curtains! The lady was this time deprived of all power to scream aloud—and noticing that his once benevolent and pious countenance seemed to be careworn and distressed, she thus addressed him: "Charles! my dear Charles! why art you come?" "Jessie," slowly and solemnly aspired the shadowy form, moving in his hand a small roll of written paper, "Jessie, pay my newspaper account, and let me rest in peace!" A solemn warning.

BRIGHTON MARKET, July 29. Beef—Sales quick, and best weeks' prices fully sustained. Sheep—Dull. Swine—None at market.

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BIRTH.
In the town of August 4, Eliza S. Briggs, daughter of the late Mr. Eliphalet H., aged 14.
In Swanton, July 26, Lydia Maria, aged 3 years—plan for the 30th, Elizabeth Minors, aged 1 year, children of Alvin and Arvilla Thompson.—Primers in Mass. N. Y. are requested, &c.
In Fitchburg, July 8, very suddenly, Mrs. Jerusha, wife of Capt. Abraham Rhatuck, aged 40.
Beloved friend! "In the lowly tomb
Thy fragile form repose now;
Beneath the soil where flowers bloom,
Where the soft gales of evening blow.
"Tis like a dream that I no more
Shall view the face I viewed so long;
But when I my loss deplore,
May Heaven fulfill a wish that's wrong.
Thy reason'd soul I trust has found
A home of rest where sorrows cease;
Parted in mercy by that round,
Whence flows the healing balm of peace."—Y.
In Concord, Vt. July 13, of consumption, Mr. Amos Baldwin, aged 32.
In Bangor, Me. Col. Charles Hayes, then well known and popular keeper of the Bangor House, aged 40.
In Edinburg, (Scotland) May 18, Rev. Archibald Alison, LL. D. aged 81, extensively known in the literary world by his Essay on Taste, and volumes of Sermons.

Auction.

By license from the Judge of Probate will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the late residence of Asahel Wetherbee, late of Chesterfield, deceased, about 27 acres of LAND, situated within three fourths of a mile of the centre village in Chesterfield, divided into 10 lots, with a DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and WOOD SHED thereon, with a Water Privilege on said premises, suitable for carrying on any mechanical business.

ASAH WETHERBEE, Adm'r.
Chesterfield, Aug. 6, 1839. 32

Wild's Almanack for 1840,
JUST issued, and for sale, in wholesale and retail, at the
KEENE BOOK-STORE.
August 7.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE
At the Keene Book-Store,
(by the thousand, hundred, doz. or single)
A FAMILY (Polyglot) and SCHOOL TESTAMENT—420 pages, on a new plate, plain type, in one column, with the marginal readings, annotations explanatory, and copious references to parallel and illustrative passages. The heading of each page is very full, and the year at the head of each page. This is the best School Testament now published. The "Family Testament" is from the same plate, but printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound and lettered. July 31.

Victoria Pens.
GILLOTT'S celebrated VICTORIA PENS;
Silver and German Silver Ever-pointed PENCILS, several new patterns;
TOOTH BRUSHES; Trow and Dressing COMBS, a new assortment, for sale by
GEO. TILDEN.
August 7. 32

Nelson High School.
A SELECT SCHOOL will commence at Concert Hall, in Nelson, on Monday, the 26th inst., under the instruction of Mr. CHARLES WHITING, a graduate from Dartmouth College, highly recommended by the Faculty as a Teacher.
Tuition, \$2 per Term.
Board may be obtained in good families. Also, Rooms, for those wishing to board themselves.
Nelson, Aug. 3, 1839. 32X

Notice.
THE subscribers, having formed a partnership in the SADDLE and HARNESS business, under the firm of
THOMAS F. AMES & CO.
would inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend to keep an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Patent Spring Riding SADDLES, English and American BRIDLES and MARTINGALS; Saddle and Brass mounted Chaises, Carriages, and common Wagon HARNESSES—Hard Leather, Port Folio, and common TRUNKS—CARPET BAGS—VALISES—MILITARY CAPS—WHIPS, &c. together with every article in their line.
Military HORSE EQUIPAGE (yellow and white trimmed) for sale, cheap, or to let.

THOMAS F. AMES, A. S. TILDEN, THOMAS C. AMES.
Keene, August 1, 1839. 32
T. F. A. & CO., by punctuality and a constant endeavor to have their work faithfully done, flatter themselves that they shall merit, and hope to receive, a liberal patronage from their friends; pledging themselves to sell as cheap (quality considered) as the cheapest.
N. B. Particular attention to REPAIRING.
All persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, are requested to call and settle the same, by note or otherwise, without further notice.
THOMAS F. AMES.
New White and Grey LIME constantly on hand.
August 7. 32X

Woolen Manufacture.
THE subscriber will manufacture WOOLEN CLOTH this Fall (for those who will make application soon) on reasonable terms.
—LIVERIE—
Custom CLOTH DRESSING, as usual.
LUKE HARRIS.
Troy, August 6, 1839. 4133

To Dam Builders.
THE subscribers give notice that they are a company, appointed by the Hinsdale Canal Company, to build, or cause to be built, a DAM across the Ashtedot River, near the head of the Canal, in this village. They wish to let the job to some person who is acquainted with such work. Any person wishing to undertake such a job, will call and examine for himself immediately, as it is necessary to commence the work soon.
Proposals for building said Dam will be received until the 15th inst.

The probable length of said Dam will be about 200 feet, and from 4 to 6 feet high.
For further particulars, inquire of the subscribers, or of Mr. CALVIN PAGE, of Keene.
FREDERICK HUNT, LEVI GREEN, PARDON H. MERRILL.
Hinsdale, N. H. Aug. 6,

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

4th Brigade. Israel Hunt, Jr, Brigadier General.
27th Regiment. Asa E. Putnam, Colonel; Daniel Whiton, Major.
6th Regiment. Ezekiel P. Pierce, Colonel; Levi Green, Lt Colonel; Erastus Dickinson, Major.
12th Regiment. Charles W. Pierce, Colonel; Sylvester B. Lawrence, Lt Colonel; Albert Knowlton, Major.
20th Regiment. Levi Barker, Colonel; Charles C. Pratt, Lt Colonel.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—We learn that the committee for locating this institution met at Worcester on Tuesday of last week, and decided on Portsmouth as the most suitable place, under all the circumstances. It is our duty to be satisfied. The institution will have the benefit of a capital of nearly \$60,000 instead of \$30,000, originally contemplated—as Portsmouth gives \$23,000 and the State and individual subscriptions will amount to about \$36,000.

"GOOD NEWS FROM NORTH-CAROLINA."—Stanley, Whig, is re-elected to Congress by from 400 to 600 votes. The elections in Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana took place on Monday last.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—"The First Gun."—The National Intelligencer says, Since our yesterday's publication we have received authentic information from all the counties in the Edgecombe Congressional District except one; and we have the satisfaction to announce to our readers that Edward Stanley is re-elected Representative to Congress from that district, by a majority estimated at more than five hundred votes. This is a good beginning, and may be considered the harbinger of results favorable to the Whigs from other districts of the old North State.

There are said to be from 2500 to 3000 visitors at Saratoga. Hundreds arrive and depart every day.—The hotels are crowded, and more it is said must be erected. The President arrived at the Springs on the 1st inst. There was some parade, as at Schenectady and other places. A cavalcade of partizans accompanied his Majesty, but no demonstration on the part of the people as he passed Congress and Union Hall, end but a feeble "hurrah" when alighting at the U. S. Hotel. A letter says, "the cortege resembled a funeral."

It is said by gentlemen present, that the President, on meeting the widow of the late Gov. Clinton, put out his hand, and was repulsed! She remembers a thing or two. We shall see how Mr Clay will be received.

Mr CLAY was at Syracuse on the 26th. He was addressed by the authorities, and in turn spoke an hour to 3000 people assembled. He took the canal for Oswego, on his way to Quebec, and expected to be at Saratoga in about ten days. Mr Van Buren (President) left Albany on Tuesday, for Schenectady and the Springs. They will try to do something; but it is hard sledding. His party have to be drummed up, while Mr Clay, wherever he stops a few hours, is surrounded by thousands. This does not look like reaction in New-York. We shall see in November. Mr Clay was waited on at Syracuse by deputations from several counties, and from the general committee of young men from the city of New-York.

¶ We understand the great Antislavery Convention at Albany abused Mr Clay and John Q. Adams to their heart's content—voted to vote at the polls as an abolition political party—and we are informed, debated a resolution to send delegates to England to desire that Government not to receive the great staples of our country, the production of slave labor! Garrison (present) was soundly berated for his non-resistant principles. A gentleman present says but 300 or 400 persons.

COMMERCE AND TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—According to a table recently published, from official sources, the Imports, which were \$103,191,124, in 1831, gradually increased until 1835, when they amounted to 149 millions, and in 1836, to 189 millions. This year preceded the Bank suspensions. Since which they have been reduced to 113 millions, in 1838. This year they have again increased, but the amount not known, of course. The Exports have increased from 81 millions in 1831 to 128 millions in 1836. Last year they were reduced to 108 millions. For the last eight years the Imports have exceeded the Exports 192 millions!—while the imports for seven previous years exceeded the Exports only 24 millions.

During the year 1838, the exports to Great Britain and her dependencies (Cotton being the great increasing article) exceeded the imports by about 9 millions, while from France the imports exceeded the exports by about 2 millions, and from Spain 8 millions. In 1836, our imports from Great Britain exceeded the exports by about 22 millions. In the year 1828, we exported, in the single article of Cotton, 22 millions—in 1836, 71 millions—and in 1838, 61 millions.

In 1828, we exported Cotton manufactured goods to the small amount of 1 million 10 thousand dollars.—In 1836, this trade amounted to 2½ millions, and in 1838 to \$3,758,755. Of these we sent half a million to China, 300 thousand to India (the land of "India cottons") and the bulk of the remainder to Mexico and South America. In 1838, Massachusetts imported 13 millions, and exported 9 millions. New York imported 63 millions to 23 exported.—South Carolina 2—millions to 11 exported.—Georgia and Alabama about 1½ million to about 18 millions exported, and Louisiana 9 millions to 31 exported. Louisiana swallows the exported produce, principally, of the great Mississippi valley.

"In 1838 our imports from Great Britain were nearly thirty-seven millions less than in 1836, and from France nineteen millions.

"In 1836 the commercial balance was, as exhibited by the custom house books, nearly twenty-two millions in favor of Great Britain. In 1838, the balance is nearly ten millions in favor of the United States.

"In 1836 the balance in favor of France was nearly sixteen millions. In 1838 it was less than two millions."

Our importations were,—

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Tee, in 1836, | \$16,382,114 | — In 1838, | \$14,418,112 |
| Coffee, | 93,790,507 | " | 88,139,720 |
| Sugar, | 191,407,337 | " | 153,883,699 |
| Wines, | 7,000,000 | " | 4,000,000 |

COTTON.—The first plant raised in the United States was in 1787. In 1791, 2 millions of pounds were raised in South Carolina and Georgia. In 1811, the crop in the Southern States reached to 80 millions of pounds. In 1821, to 170 millions. In 1828, to 348 millions. In 1833, 437 millions. The present estimation is 500 millions. Since 1834, Alabama and Mississippi are the greatest cotton growing States. Texas will soon be a competitor, as well as with Louisiana in the raising of the sugar cane.

¶ According to a statement in the Globe, the staple of cotton, which has increased within twenty years from 88,000,000 pounds in 1819, to 595,000,000 in 1839, has rather unsteadily, been reduced in price from 24 to 10 cents per lb. In 1821 it came down to 16 cents, and rose in 1825 to 21 cents. It fell in 1827 to 9½, and in '34 and '35 it rose to 16½. The planters are now alarmed, and are entering into a compact to "monopolize," and so raise the prices. Mr Biddle, to relieve the South a few years ago, made great advances, on the strength of cotton consignments, purely as collateral security,—and he was railed at most profoundly, as "speculating in cotton." Now, Governors Hamilton, McDuffie and other Southern patriots have issued their "Circular," by which it appears all the cotton planters are to be leagued with the banks, (the little "monsters") in this great monopoly. The banks are to make the necessary advances to the grower, and agents in Europe are to

Governor Page sent word, it seems, that he should not attend Commencement unless the Faculty made a public disavowal of any participation in the effigy business. This they did not see fit to do, and it was not altogether decorous to ask them to do so, we should think—but his Excellency was assured that they disapproved of the act, and had publicly reprimanded the students. So they had to forego the honor of Governor Page's attendance, as well as ex-Governor Hill's, although the latter had a son in the graduating class.—The Patriot thinks it time proceedings were instituted to see whether that corporation is or is not subject to the government of the State! It is unfortunate that Mr Swasey did not take up the subject of "British charters" in his famous resolutions. Who cares for decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States?—Are not the people sovereign?

The Constitution says every person qualified shall be considered an inhabitant for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office or place, "in the town, parish, &c. where he dwelleth and has his home." Before the suffrage law of last year was enacted, students were permitted to vote in Hanover, &c. where they resided for the time being, and paid taxes, &c.—The law of 1838 specially defined RESIDENCE, (that a man dwells and has his home, for the purpose, where he has resided 6 months, or 3 months if an inhabitant of the State) and the House almost unanimously resisted this very attempt at the time the law was passed to disfranchise students at seminaries! The plea of the 36 loco foco students (and the number, compared with the 232 whig students who constated, shows why the infamous law of last session was passed by a loco foco Legislature) that if they wish to exercise their privilege they can go home, (some 10 and others perhaps 150 miles) in the midst of a term, and so their rights are not abridged,—is most miserably weak, and is put forth only for the want of argument.

It is admitted in the Patriot that any act disfranchising any of our citizens would be "unconstitutional and void"—but then the students can go home and vote, and so their rights are not infringed! But a young man from Somersworth agrees to work with me for a year, and comes to Keene in November. Is he required to go to Somersworth, 100 miles, or lose his vote? No. Yet a young man who goes to Hanover to reside four years, must, by the disfranchising law, go home, in the midst of his labor, or is deprived of the rights of the young man from Somersworth, not questioned.—How then can it with truth be asserted that "the same rights secured to every other citizen of the State are secured to him" (the student)? Again—the students are mostly Whigs. Had it been otherwise would such a law have been brought forward? No. The object is too apparent for even a doubt. In this act, "Jack Cade is triumphant," and the Patriot may as well admit it.

Mr Burke thinks the "Faculty," &c. at Hanover should "be made to feel the effects of the indignation of the people through the Legislature," and should "bear in mind that the legislative power over corporations has been declared (by Mr Swasey's resolutions) to be supreme." To render this threat still more ridiculous, a new idea is suggested in the Dover Inquirer:—The Treasurer was authorized to borrow \$28,000 for the use of the State. Now as one Legislature cannot bind a succeeding one, according to the "supreme" power declared, the lender may find himself choused out of his money, (if not, as the Chinese commissioner says—"choused out of his senses") by the abrogating act of another year. Nothing easier. But this, it may be objected, is hardly a supposable case. Very improbable we admit, though not more unjust or immoral or unconstitutional, than any other act impairing the obligation of contracts."

The New-York Whig calls ours "the pattern State."

The Concord railroad is at a dead stand, the Senate having refused to authorize the town of Concord to pledge its credit for \$100,000. Concord must be patient. That town can't build a railroad, and Boston capitalists won't et present. Not a dollar will they subscribe under a New-Hampshire charter, with a clause to alter or "abrogate" at pleasure.

Four French commissioners (one of them General Bertrand) are now in the British West Indies, collecting information respecting emancipation. This looks as if that Government was about to follow the example of England.

The exploring ship Relief, has arrived at Valparaiso, after losing all her anchors in a gale while exploring the Straits of Magellan.

The Navy Board is said to be in possession of an anonymous communication, offering, for reward, to prove that the Hornet sloop of war (lost as is supposed several years ago in the Gulf of Mexico) rode out the gale, and was blown up by some persons "bribed by the head of a foreign government!" A very improbable story.

The United States bank supplied the merchants with exchanges on London and Liverpool at 110. Notwithstanding which, from half to a million of specie went out in the steamships, which sailed together on Thursday last, tens of thousands lining the Battery and wharves. Flour and all kinds of grain are coming down, though by the last advices, for some cause flour had got up half a dollar—\$6 and \$6 50. Stocks depressed—U. S. down to 110.

The Post Master at Edenton, N. C. has been removed—deficient \$4000—but says the Globe, he was "an amiable and popular man."

MEXICO.—LATEST.—It is now said that Santa Ana has been superseded in the supreme Government by General Bravo, who fills the Presidential chair. If this turns out to be true, the Texans may have a further respite.

Sir Allan McNabb has been fully exonerated by the banks from the "foul calumny" of the Toronto Examiner, charging him with forgery, &c.

Failing to raise money by loan in Boston or New-York, to pay immediate expenses, the banks of Maine have been called on to advance the amount they are pledged by their charters to loan the State.

Three packet ships sailed for England on the same day of the sailing of the two great steamships. They all together had 12 passengers only, although the passage money is but \$100, while on board the steamships it is \$163. The Great Western had 60 passengers, and the British Queen 108. The British Queen cost 375,000, including her fixtures, furniture, &c. &c. The President, now building by the same company, is said to be still larger.

The Grand Jury of Aroostook county, (Maine) have indicted McIntire and Jarvis, the land agents, for erecting the Aroostook boom, which is declared to be a nuisance—as not detaining the lumber cut by the British intruders, but detaining much of the lumber cut by permits of Massachusetts and Maine, which ought to go to market. A very singular boom, truly.

We are without official accounts of the reported battle between the contending Ridge and Ross parties, amongst the Cherokees. Seventy-five are reported to be killed, including Ross himself. The parties are represented as having 3,000 men on each side, ready to revenge their injuries—the Ridge party, the most numerous, however. Ridge was taken from his bed in the night and stabbed in 20 places—his wife and children absent at the time. Maj. Ridge, his father, was shot from his horse, and then dispatched with knives.

There have been numerous prosecutions, under the licence law, at Lowell, Worcester, Salem, Newburyport, &c. Some pay up, but generally an appeal is taken.

An elephant shark has been taken in Provincetown, Cape Cod, 30 feet long! It could extend its jaws 4 feet

Died.

In this town, August 1, Eliza S. Briggs, daughter of the late Mr Eliphalet B., aged 14.

In Swanzey, July 26, Lydia Maria, aged 3 years—also on the 30th, Elizabeth Minervs, aged 1 year, children of Alvah and Arvilla Thompson.—Printers in Ms. Vt. and N. Y. are requested, &c.

In Peterboro, July 8, very suddenly, Mrs Jerusha, wife of Capt. Abraham Shattuck, aged 40.

Beloved friend! "In the lowly tomb

Thy fragile form reposes now;

Beneath the soil where flowrets bloom,

Where the soft gales of evening blow.

'Tis like a dream that I no more

Shall view the face I viewed so long;

But when I my loss deplore,

May Heaven forbid a wish that's wrong.

Thy ransom'd soul I trust has found

A home of rest where sorrows cease;

Pardon'd in mercy thy that wound,

Whence flows the healing balm of peace."—Y.

In Cavendish, Vt. July 13, of consumption, Mr Amos Baldwin, aged 32.

In Bangor, Me. Col. Charles Hayes, the well known and popular keeper of the Bangor House, aged 40.

In Edinburgh, (Scotland) May 18, Rev. Archibald Allison, LL. D. aged 81, extensively known in the literary world by his Essay on Taste, and volumes of Sermons.

Auction.

BY license from the Judge of Probate will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the late residence of Asahel Wetherbee, late of Chesterfield, deceased, about 27 acres of LAND, situated within three-fourths of a mile of the centre village in Chesterfield, divided into Mowing, Tillage and Pasture, with a DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and WOOD SHED thereon; with a Water Privilege on said premises, suitable for carrying on any mechanical business.

DIANA WETHERBEE, Adm'r.

Chesterfield, Aug. 6, 1839.

32

Wild's Almanack for 1840,
JUST issued, and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the
KEENE BOOK-STORE.
August 7.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE
At the Keene Book-Store,
(by the thousand, hundred, doz. or single)

A FAMILY (Polyglot) and SCHOOL TESTAMENT—420 pages, on a new plate, plain type, in one column, with the marginal readings, annotations explanatory, and copious references to parallel and illustrative passages. The heading to the chapters are very full, and the year at the head of each page. This is the best School Testament now published. The "Family Testament" is from the same plate, but printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound and lettered. July 31.

Victoria Pens.

GILLOTT'S celebrated VICTORIA PENS;
Mitchell's BANK PENS;
Silver and German Silver Ever-pointed PENCILS, several new patterns;
TOOTH BRUSHES; Ivory and Dressing COMBS.
a new assortment, for sale by
GEO. TILDEN.

August 7.

32

Nelson High School.

A SELECT SCHOOL will commence at Concert Hall, in Nelson, on Monday, the 26th instant, under the instruction of Mr CHARLES WHITING, a graduate from Dartmouth College, highly recommended by the Faculty as a Teacher.

Tuition, \$3 per Term.

Board may be obtained in good families. Also, Rooms, for those wishing to board themselves.

Nelson, Aug. 3, 1839.

32X

Notice.

THE subscribers, having formed a partnership in the SADDLE and HARNESS business, under the firm of

THOMAS F. AMES & CO.

and from the general comotion of young men from the city of New-York.

¶ We understand the great Antislavery Convention at Albany abused Mr Clay and John Q. Adams to their heart's content—voted to vote at the polls as an *abolition political party*—and we are informed, debated a resolution to send delegates to England to desire that Government not to receive this great staples of our country, the production of slave labor! Garrison (present) was soundly berated for his *non-resistant* principles. A gentleman present says but 300 or 400 persons attended, and the delegates are said to consist of this number. The citizens of Albany took no interest in it, and but very few were present.

MORE CHARACTERISTIC "DEMOCRATIC" FLUMMERY. The Dover loco loco Gazette gravely says: "Another panic approaching.—Since the arrival of Daniel Webster in London, it seems the *bank of England* is directing all its powers against *American interests*." "Great Britain feels under great obligations to Mr Webster for his untiring exertions to *aid her cause*," &c.—And so to please Mr W. the bank is exerting itself to injure Mr Webster's country! We dare say half of the Gazette subscribers will use this *argument* at the next election.—The "Cilley murder," since a loco loco advocate in Connecticut strove so hard to clear a *thief*—(on the plea that being excited, he neglected his business about the time of the murder, and so his crime should be charged to the whigs) has become too stale for effect. The Globe is out also against the bank of England.

The murder, outright, of Mr Moore, of Alexandria, (La.) a whig editor, (who was shot in the street) excites no emotion whatever with the party who were so sensitive at the death of Cilley, who happened to fall, against all odds, in fair combat, he choosing his own weapon, and being a practised shot—while his antagonist had never handled a rifle half a dozen times in his life! Mr Moore refused to fight a blackguard, as he conceived his opponent to be, and his life was thus taken. Will the friends of the "murdered Cilley" just look into the two cases? We intend shortly to publish Mr Graves' account of the duel with Mr C. as contained in an address to his constituents, not to justify his meeting Mr C. at all, but to disabuse the public. When men, however opposed to dueling, consent to place themselves in the hands of "friends" to be guided by the laws of "honor," instead of the laws of God and their country, the fate of the falling hero is scarcely less lamentable than that of the living.

A large quantity of English cloths have been seized in Boston as smuggled goods. They were in possession of one Bottomly, an *Englishman*. They got through the Custom House, (by the good offices of a particular appraiser, who cheated Uncle Sam for a round fee, no doubt.) The District Court, after having been engaged nearly a week, has decreed the forfeiture of the whole, valued at \$10,000.

The British Queen is the largest ship in the world,—exceeding the greatest in the English navy.

The United States, Sweden, and Switzerland, are the only countries in Europe or America, free from a national debt. England, £800,000,000—France, 194,000,000—the Netherlands, 149,000,000—Austria, 77,000,000—Spain, 70,000,000.—The debt of the other states comparatively small.

A Locomotive Engine, built at Lowell, for the Western railroad, was tried on the Lowell railroad, on Thursday, and started from a state of rest, a train of 63 cars, filled with merchandize, weighing *three hundred and thirty-three tons*, and carried it with ease over an ascent of 10 feet to the mile, at the rate of nine miles an hour!—*Ev. Gazette*.

34 and 35 ft. 1839. The planters are now alarmed, and are entering into a compact to "monopolize," and so raise the prices. Mr Biddle, to relieve the South a few years ago, made great advances, on the strength of cotton consignments, *purely* as collateral security,—and he was railed at most profoundly, as "speculating in cotton." Now, Governors Hamilton, McDuffie and other Southern patriots have issued their "Circular," by which it appears all the cotton planters are to be leagued with the banks, (the little "monsters") in this great monopoly. The banks are to make the necessary advances to the grower, and agents in Europe are to hold on until such prices can be obtained as will suit these grasping planters. We predict, however, a total failure. It will be ruinous, as encouraging the growth of cotton, in the same latitudes, all over the world, (now furnished principally in the Southern States) and in the next place, a large portion of the growers will sell at the going price. Could it be carried into effect, the North would suffer equally with England and France. This the South Carolinians might *deeply lament*, but they would say, we can't help it. We can't sell cotton at 10 cents. They want the same prices as when one-fifth of the present quantity was produced!

The tobacco crop in Virginia promises as large a yield as ever known in the State.

We have several recent publications on hand, deserving notice:

"The most important parts of BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to questions and answers, by ASA KINNE—New-York, Collins, Keese & Co." 8vo. 180 pages.

This abridgment of Blackstone, designed more particularly for the student, is precisely what has been long wanted by legislators, persons holding a commission of the peace, and others who cannot purchase the work in full, or who have not leisure to study it as a science, and yet wish to be acquainted with "the general principles of the law." "To enlighten (says the preface) the judgment of a people on a subject so deeply affecting their social and political well being, is a task every way worthy of the efforts of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the statesman."

¶ For sale at the Book-Stores in Keene. MEMOIRS OF ARCHY MOORE—2 vols. in one—2d edition. James Munroe & Co.—pp. 236.

An ingenious fiction, eloquently depicting the horrors of slavery, in the history of a slave, as the author doubtless supposes may very rationally have been the experience of the slave Archy.—For sale at Tilden's.

COLMAN'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.—A new volume of "Colman's Library of Romance" has appeared, containing "Undine, the Water Spirit," from the German of Fouque. This miniature romance is so generally known, that it needs no praise.

The volume contains, besides Undine, a tale entitled "The Fortieth Hour," of which we find no mention made in the title page or preface, but which appears to be the production of Mr Mellen, the editor of the Library. It is a tale of magic, of the wildest sort; interspersed with many striking passages, and exhibiting many of the beauties as well as faults of the style of narrative to which it belongs.—*Bost. Dai. Adv.*

For sale at Tilden's.

Capt. Merriatt's new work, "Travels in the United States," is out. A notice next week.

"BROTHER JONATHAN."—This is the name of a weekly news sheet just issued at New-York, measuring four feet by two feet 7 inches—price \$3 per ann.

S. S. Prentiss of Mississippi has been put in nomination for the Senate of the United States in place of Mr Walker, (who, by the way, does not decline) and has consented to be the whig candidate. It is now believed he will succeed.

The yellow fever was raging at Havana at the last dates. Some vessels had lost their whole crews.

bind a success upon us, according to the "supreme" power declared, the lender may find himself choused out of his money, (if not, as the Chinese commissioner says—"choused out of his senses") by the *abrogating* act of another year. Nothing easier. But this, it may be objected, is hardly a supposable case. Very improbable we admit, though not more unjust or immoral or unconstitutional, than any other act impairing the obligation of contracts."

The New-York Whig calls ours "the pattern State." "There is no State where the loco focos are so rabid and rampant, none where they cut such fantastic capers, as in New-Hampshire."

The celebration of the 30 democratic students at Hanover, out of more than 300, on the 4th ult. was a great affair truly. They very appropriately elected a young man of the name of Fogg to lead them as President and direct their energies.

Hon. A. H. Everett, in his late address at Hanover alluded very handsomely to Governor Cass and Mr Webster, (alumni of the College) as those who had "borne their country's fame from the Lakes to the Tuilleries,—from the Senate chamber to the great metropolis of the world."

"The Earl of Dartmouth, at the desire of the trustees of Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire, has presented to that institution a splendid portrait of his grandfather, its founder. A liberal donation of valuable books for the College library, has also been made by Earl Dartmouth."

Our neighbor had better *stay sewed up!* He says some of the laws were published in the Cheshire Farmer regular, and one in an extra. Well, if transferring the newspaper type to the Farmer proper, instead of the Farmer extra, in some of the cases, can help him, so be it. Our neighbor is much mistaken to suppose we ever advocated the publication of the laws "in all the papers." The regular newspapers should publish them.

For the New-Hampshire Sentinel.

MESSRS EDITORS,—

It seems that the chief cook who manages the political Squash Shop, Post Office, Museum, &c. has found something very like a mare's nest. He says that the Students, in their Remonstrance, have "unaccountably omitted" a certain clause in the Constitution, which says "EVERY person qualified," &c. shall have the right to vote "where he dwelleth and hath his home." Now, I wish to know if the Constitution makes the home of a Student different from that of a mechanic or farmer. It is perhaps this expounder of the Constitution can point it out. If by the late law a single individual in this State is deprived of the right of suffrage, the law is unconstitutional. If it was constitutional for students to vote last year, it will be constitutional for them to vote next year. The Boston Post says it is putting the students on an equal ground with other young men. Here is a specimen of loco loco equality. A mechanic or laborer can gain a right to vote in 13 weeks, but his brother, who goes to the same town, to get an education, cannot gain that right in four years; but must go perhaps fifty or a hundred miles to vote, do military duty, and pay taxes. This is equality, with a vengeance. But, says the great friend to the farmers, the reasons are so many "that it is impossible to present them all at once." He probably wants time to hear from the "great regulator" of the Democracy, at Concord. However, it is to be hoped, that should he favor us with his reasons, he will not overdo himself. The farming interest must suffer, if any thing serious should befall him. Keep in the house, nights, Mr C., do—and when it rains. Such giant powers should not be put in jeopardy.

A FARMER.

Marlborough, August 3, 1839.

¶ We beg pardon of lawyer Swasey of Haverhill, and lawyer St Clair of Deerfield—also of lawyer Fowlor, Clerk of the Senate, and the two Clerks of the House, both lawyers, for neglecting them last week.

It is said a movement is making to procure a pardon for McKenzie.

represented as having 3,000 men on each side, ready to revenge their injuries—the Ridge party, the most numerous, however. Ridge was taken from his bed in the night and stabbed in 20 places—his wife and children absent at the time. Maj. Ridge, his father, was shot from his horse, and then dispatched with knives.

There have been numerous prosecutions, under the license law, at Lowell, Worcester, Salem, Newburyport, &c. Some pay up, but generally an appeal is taken.

An elephant shark has been taken in Provincetown, Cape Cod, 30 feet long! It could extend its jaws 4 feet—has 7 rows of teeth, 100 in a row, in the lower, and 6 rows in the upper jaw. An "ugly customer."

It is now believed that a large body of border Indians, under Bowles, a famous chief, are about to make a descent on Texas, and that the Mexicans will invade the Western portion at the same time. Gen. Rusk had collected 1000 men to oppose the Indians.

The great "Tournament," in England, in mock imitation of feudal times, is likely to fall through. Other accounts say it will certainly take place, at Eglinton Castle. The "Knights" have been long in training.—The nobility are to be present, "in gorgeous costumes of the middle ages."

Fifty military convicts, deserters, &c. have been sent to Botany Bay from Quebec. Twenty-one more prisoners, (the last) have been restored to their friends in the United States.

¶ An injunction has been laid on the "Middling Interest Bank," in Boston—bills not received at Suffolk, but it is said will all be redeemed. Kilby Bank has resumed payment.

The receipts of the Syracuse railroad have averaged \$800 a day since it was opened.

"A letter from East Florida states that Sam Jones had come in at Fort Lauderdale with 300 warriors, and gone into the district of country assigned them in Gen. Macomb's treaty. It is stated, however, that he considers he has a fee simple title to the country, and will not remove West. The express who brought the letter states that Sam Jones says his is the only tribe that will make peace—and that there are yet many hostile warriors in the country. If so, there is little prospect of the war being closed."

Cocoons.—Mr Whitmarsh, of Northampton, advertises that he will receive and reel cocoons on shares.—He will prepare the silk for market, like the Italian silk. His terms are, 20 per cent. of the silk made from the cocoons. If wanted for sewing silk, it should be so stated, as a thread requires more cocoons, than a thread designed for fabric. Cocoons may be put into barrels they will go safely any where.—*Greenfield Gazette*.

According to the Montreal Transcript, a lady of great sensibility, who had recently been bereaved of her husband, was visited while reading at the hour of 12 at night, by the ghost of her dear consort! She screamed and fell into a swoon. When recovered, she attributed the occurrence to *nervous sensibility*, and one of her female friends attended her for several evenings. At length she dismissed her, and after retiring, the ghost advanced and drew aside the curtains! The lady was this time deprived of all power to scream aloud—and noticing that his once benevolent and placid countenance seemed to be careworn and distressed, she thus addressed him: "Charles! my dear Charles! why are you come?" "Jessie," slowly and solemnly aspirated the shadowy form, waving in his hand a small roll of written paper, "Jessie, pay my newspaper accounts, and let me rest in peace!" A solemn warning.

BRIGHTON MARKET, July 29. Beef—Sales quick, and last week's prices fully sustained. Sheep—Dull. Swine—None at market.

Married.

In Windsor, July 16, Samuel T. Atwater, Esq. of Buffalo, N. Y. to Miss Elizabeth Emerson, daughter of Hon. Thomas E.

under the instruction of Mr CHARLES WHITING, a graduate from Dartmouth College, highly recommended by the Faculty as a Teacher.

Tuition, \$3 per Term.

Board may be obtained in good families. Also, Rooms, for those wishing to board themselves.

Nelson, Aug. 3, 1839.

32X

Notice.

THE subscribers, having formed a partnership in the SADDLE and HARNESS business, under the firm of.

THOMAS F. AMES & CO.

would inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend to keep an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Patent Spring Riding SADDLES; English and American BRIDLES and MARTINGALS; Silver and Brass mounted Chaise, Carriage, and common Wagon HARNESSES—Hard Leather, Port Folio, and common TRUNKS—CARPET BAGS—VALISES—MILITARY CAPS—WHIPS, &c. together with every article in their line.

Military HORSE EQUIPAGE (yellow and white trimmed) for sale, cheap, or to let.

THOMAS F. AMES,

A. S. TILDEN,

THOMAS C. AMES.

32

Keene, August 1, 1839.

T. F. A. & CO., by punctuality and a constant endeavor to have their work faithfully done, flatter themselves that they shall merit, and hope to receive, a liberal patronage from their friends; pledging themselves to sell as cheap (quality considered) as the cheapest.

N. B. Particular attention to REPAIRING.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, are requested to call and settle the same, by note or otherwise, without further notice.

THOMAS F. AMES.

¶ New White and Grey LIME constantly on hand.

T. F. A.

August 7.

32f

Woolen Manufacture.

THE subscriber will manufacture WOOLEN CLOTH this Fall (for those who will make application soon) on reasonable terms.

—LIKEWISE—

Custom CLOTH DRESSING, as usual.

LUKE HARRIS.

Troy, August 6, 1839.

4132

To Dam Builders.

THE subscribers give notice that they are a committee, appointed by the Hinsdale Canal Company, to build, or cause to be built, a DAM across the Ashuelot River, near the head of the Canal, in this village. They wish to let the job to some person who is acquainted with such work. Any person wishing to undertake such a job, will call and examine for himself immediately, as it is necessary to commence the work soon.

Proposals for building said Dam will be received until the 15th inst.

The probable length of said Dam will be about 200 feet, and from 4 to 6 feet high.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscribers, or of Mr CALVIN PAGE, of Keene.

FREDERICK HUNT,

LEVI GREEN,

PARDON H. MERRILL.

Hinsdale, N. H. Aug. 6, 1839.

1132

Strayed,

ON Saturday last, a large bay MARE, 7 or 8 years old, with a star in her forehead, and a few white hairs in her tail, near the rump. Whoever will give the subscriber information so that the mare can be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

CHARLES WILDER:

Keene, Aug. 7, 1839.

32

Job Printing,

Of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch, at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT, in Keene Village, lately owned by DANIEL WATSON, deceased. It is eligibly situated, on the Main-St., near the Square, and near the two Meeting houses. Terms liberal.

—ALSO—
Three SHARES in the Branch Road and Bridge Turnpike.
—ALSO—
A second hand CHAISE and SULKEY.

S. HALE, Ex'r.
Keene, Jan. 14, 1839. 31f

Re-improved Rocking Trusses.
SINGLE, Double, and Umbilical TRUSSES—adapted to all ages and sexes, for the relief and permanent cure of Hernia, or Rupture, invented and manufactured in the United States of Shakers, in Canterbury, N. H.

The above Trusses are constantly kept on hand for sale, by A. & T. HALL, Keene, N. H.
July 24. 30tf

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters.

THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminent successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain.—The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the vicia in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief without further aid. Their effect upon fever, of an acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral intumescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the LIFE PILLS; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurological class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the PHOENIX BITTERS. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, New-York, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different agents who have the medicines for sale.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New-York. A liberal deduction made to those who buy to sell again.

AGENTS.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale by A. & T. HALL, Keene, N. H.
July, 1839. ep6m30

formerly prepared by the late Mr Thomas Moat, Vice President of the British College of Health—which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines, thoroughly cleansing the Bowels, giving more purity to the blood and thereby promoting a free circulation, strike at the root of all diseases, and are good in all cases, giving Rest, Appetite and Strength, founded on the Hygeian conviction, that Man is subject to only one real disease, that is, to the

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

These Medicines were introduced into this country by H. Shephard Moat, in the year 1830, since when, to the present period, they have been imported by him from England, and have attained under his superintendence a celebrity which, as is well known throughout the United States, has secured them the stamp of intrinsic merit.

H. Shephard Moat has now to announce to the public that circumstances having occurred justifying the manufacture of these medicines in this country, he has resolved to do so, as authorized by the possession of the recipe—[see affidavit in the hands of each agent]—and they are now to be obtained as heretofore from the agents duly appointed and advertised in their respective districts.

NOTICE!

Those persons desirous of obtaining these medicines in their original purity will do well to observe

1st, That the name of the agent selling is written on the yellow label of the packet he buys, and that it corresponds with the printed list of agents.

2nd, That every agent has a certificate of appointment signed by
MOAT & PELHAM.
50 Canal street, N. Y.

The following agents are appointed for the sale of the Hygeian Medicine:—Albe Cady, Esq. Concord, Superintending Agent for the Eastern section of the State; Col. J. Smith, New Ipswich; Abijah Pierce, Jaffrey; Dexter Anderson, Keene; George H. Fitch, Chesterfield; Hammond & Goddard, Winchester; Col. W. French, Peterborough; Rufus Atwood, Nelson; Uriel Silsby, Acworth; Earl & Hubbard, Charlestown; Timothy Kenrick, Lebanon; Stedman Willard, Orford; John L. Rix & Co. Haverhill; John Farr, Littleton; Richard P. Kent, Lancaster; Wilson & Bellows, Northumberland. WILLIAM GAGE, Walpole,
Gen. Agent for N. Hampshire.
August, 1838. 1y33

To the Afflicted.

DR RICHARDSON'S celebrated Sherry Wine BITTERS, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious or Liver complaints, Dizziness or Headache, Wandering of settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles, and all general derangements of health, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, which have been justly styled 'the store-house of disease.' These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy. They preclude the necessity of using Pills. Dr R. considers it unnecessary to publish a long list of puffing recommendations upon depend.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

They are put in flat bottles, with the following words blown in the glass: 'S. O. Richardson's Bitters, South Reading, Mass.' with a label which covers the cork, and be sure that a FAC SIMILE of my signature is upon the label, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying it, also a FAC SIMILE of my signature upon the outer envelope, without which none are GENUINE. The great success of this medicine has induced a number of unprincipled persons to imitate it in various ways. Remember his Bitters cannot be obtained of Peddlers on any pretence whatever.

P. S. Barnard, W. G. Skinner, Travelling Agents for the New England States. Prepared from Medicinal Plants and Roots at Richardson's Laboratory.—Sold wholesale and retail at his Office, No. 15, Hanover-street, Boston, and by most Druggists throughout the New England States. Merchants in the country can receive them safely packed in boxes, by forwarding an order, and the usual discount will be made on the sale. Price 75 cents per bottle. His dry Bitters put up in a pressed form, are 50 cents per paper.

For sale by A. & T. Hall, General Agents, and John S. Currier, Keene; also, by Brown Nurse, Troy, N. H.; G. C. Noble and Daniel Spaulding, Fitzwilliam; Joel Hunt, Winchendon; Geo. H. Lowe, Ashburnham; J. Whitecomb, Hancock; Arad Adams, Rindge; Goodridge & Smiley, Peterborough; Abel Hammond, Winchester.

May, 1839. eop6m18

FEVER AND AGUE is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which this disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person effected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a PERMANENT CURE of Fever and Ague, though to RELIEVE the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a POSITIVE AND RADICAL CURE of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr MOFFAT that the LIFE MEDICINES are the only medicines that will THOROUGHLY effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older States, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last to sink, under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals Mr MOFFAT would say—"Try the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

For sale by A. & T. HALL, Keene, N. H.
July, 1839. cp6m30

A FRESH supply of Dr Palmer's celebrated RHEUMATIC LINIMENT, just received for sale by
J. FOSTER.
April 3. 6m14



THIS SNUFF is superior to any thing yet known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh. It opens and purges off all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable. Price, 37½ cents per bottle.

For sale at the KEENE BOOK-STORE.

DR MARSHALL'S VEGETABLE INDIAN BLACK PLASTER.

This PLASTER is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, Fresh Wounds, Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in Local Rheumatisms. If applied in the Side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints; and is equal, if not superior, to any Corn Plaster now in use for Corns on the Feet. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of individuals throughout the United States, who have tested its efficacy. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale at the KEENE BOOK-STORE

DR JARVIS'S IMPROVED BILIOUS PILLS.

These PILLS will retain a deserved reputation, when many of the Pills which are so much puffed at the present day, will sink into contempt and be forgotten.

For sale at the KEENE BOOK-STORE.
July, 1838, eoply30

June 22d, 1839. 5128
To the Honorable the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Keene, within and for the County of Cheshire, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1839.

THE town of RINDGE, in said County of Cheshire, respectfully represent, that there is a certain highway in said town, being that part of said highway which lies in said Rindge laid out by Ambrose Cossit, Jonathan Gove and Josiah Stevens, Jun., a committee of this Court, on the petition of Timothy Cragin and others, which was accepted and established as a public highway, by said Court of Common Pleas, holden at said Keene, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1837, as by the record thereof in said Court remaining more fully appears,—which highway not having been laid out by the Selectmen of said town of Rindge, cannot be discontinued without the consent of this Court: That the public interest does not require the said highway to be made or continued as a public highway, inasmuch as there is a better route for a highway to accommodate all the public travel to and from Kosne, Boston and Lowell; and inasmuch as the said Court's committee were precluded from laying out the said highway in said town of Rindge on the best ground, by reason of the intermediate points, mentioned in said petition of Timothy Cragin and others. And said town of Rindge, at a legal town meeting holden at said Rindge, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1839, and continued by adjournment to the 13th day of said March, in pursuance of an article in the warrant of said meeting, for the purpose, voted to discontinue said highway, and appointed and authorised Salmon Allen to petition this Honorable Court to consent that the same may be discontinued. And the said town of Rindge does, therefore, request that the consent of this Court be given to discontinue the same.

The Town of Rindge,
By SALMON ALLEN, Agent.
STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CHESHIRE, ss. } Court of Common Pleas,
April Term, A. D. 1839.

Upon considering the foregoing petition, Ordered, that Ambrose Cossit, Jonathan Gove and Josiah Stevens, Jun., Esquires, be appointed a committee, and if they accept said appointment, they will execute the duties of this commission according to the following instructions:

They will give public notice to all persons of the time and place, when and where they will meet, to proceed upon the business of this commission, that they may appear and be fully heard upon the subject matter thereof, by causing a copy of said petition and of this order, together with a notice stating such time and place of meeting, to be published in the New Hampshire Sentinel, a newspaper printed in Keene in said County, five weeks successively, the last publication whereof to be at least thirty days prior to said day of meeting.

They will view the premises, and hear the parties, their several proofs and allegations, and upon due investigation of the whole matter, make report to this Court their opinion as to the expediency of granting the prayer of request of said petition.

H. COOLIDGE, Clerk.

True copy of petition and order,—
Copy, H. COOLIDGE, Clerk.

The Committee appointed by the Honorable Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cheshire, April Term, A. D. 1839, on the foregoing petition of the town of Rindge, will meet at the Fitzwilliam Hotel, kept by William Lebourveau, of Fitzwilliam, in said County of Cheshire, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of September next, at nine of the clock, in the forenoon, to execute their commission on said petition, at which time and place all persons interested, may attend, and they shall be heard.

AMBROSE COSSIT, Chairman.

June 22d, 1839. 5128

Seed Horse.

THE subscriber has for sale a blood Seed Horse, five years old, dark bay, and weighs about 1100 lbs. He is perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and has been pronounced by good judges, a first rate Horse. Some of his stock may be seen in this vicinity. The owner having no use for a Horse of the kind, will dispose of him low. A full pedigree will be given to the purchaser. Application by letter or otherwise can be made to the subscriber. The above Horse has been pronounced as handsome as any one ever exhibited in this part of the country, and any person wishing to purchase a Horse of the kind, will seldom find his equal.

CHARLES GAYLORD.
Lunenburg, Mass. March 28, 1839. 12tf

which being natural to our constitutions, are, in truth, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH. How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pill. They beg leave to assure the American Public, that said Indian Pill are a purgative medicine so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the right medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunail Vegetable Pills;) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall operate freely upon the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy, imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine is, that, as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, they are always the right medicine to be administered, and, consequently, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; the only inquiry should be, is the person sick? if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, Jan. 17.
"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master at Bridgewater, Mass. Jan. 31.

"They are **ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE** to Brondeth's Pills. The Purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think **THEY ARE THE BEST I EVER USED.**"

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Montpelier, Vt.

"One of my sub-Agents in ordering a new supply, says—I want more Pills—they give the **BEST SATISFACTION** of any medicine sold here. All who used them have received **GREAT BENEFIT.**"

Extract of a letter from the Agent at Winchester, N. H.

"I wish you to send 10 boxes of your Indian Purgative Pills. The call for a few weeks has been great for them. One young man in this place that the doctors pronounced far gone in consumption, thinks he is nearly cured by using them, which gives them great credit in this place."

PRINCIPAL OFFICE for the New England States, for the sale of the above VALUABLE PILLS, No. 198, Tremont, near Court-street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

*AGENTS have been appointed for the sale of the Pills in almost every town in New England.

Price 25 Cts PER BOX, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.

All communications or applications for Agents must be addressed thus:—"N. E. Office, N. A. College of Health, 198, Tremont-street, Boston, Ms."

Messrs J. & J. W. PRENTISS, Agents for KEENE, and Cheshire County.

Benjamin Peck, Walpole, General Agent for Sullivan County, N. H. and Windham County, Vermont.
Jacob Whittemore, General Agent for Hillsborough County.

SUB-AGENTS.

Hammond & Goddard, Winchester; A. G. Skinner & Co. Claremont; Samson Fletcher, P. M. New Ipswich; Boyd & White, Concord; G. C. Noble, Fitzwilliam; Roysl Shumway, Langdon; Thomas Seaver, Walpole; George L. Mead, Chesterfield; Joseph Appleton, Dublin; Melville & Nims, Nelson; B. Farley, Marlow; Phelps & Barker, Westmoreland.
April, 1839. 17

Charles H. Perkins
Charles H. Perkins

Log Book

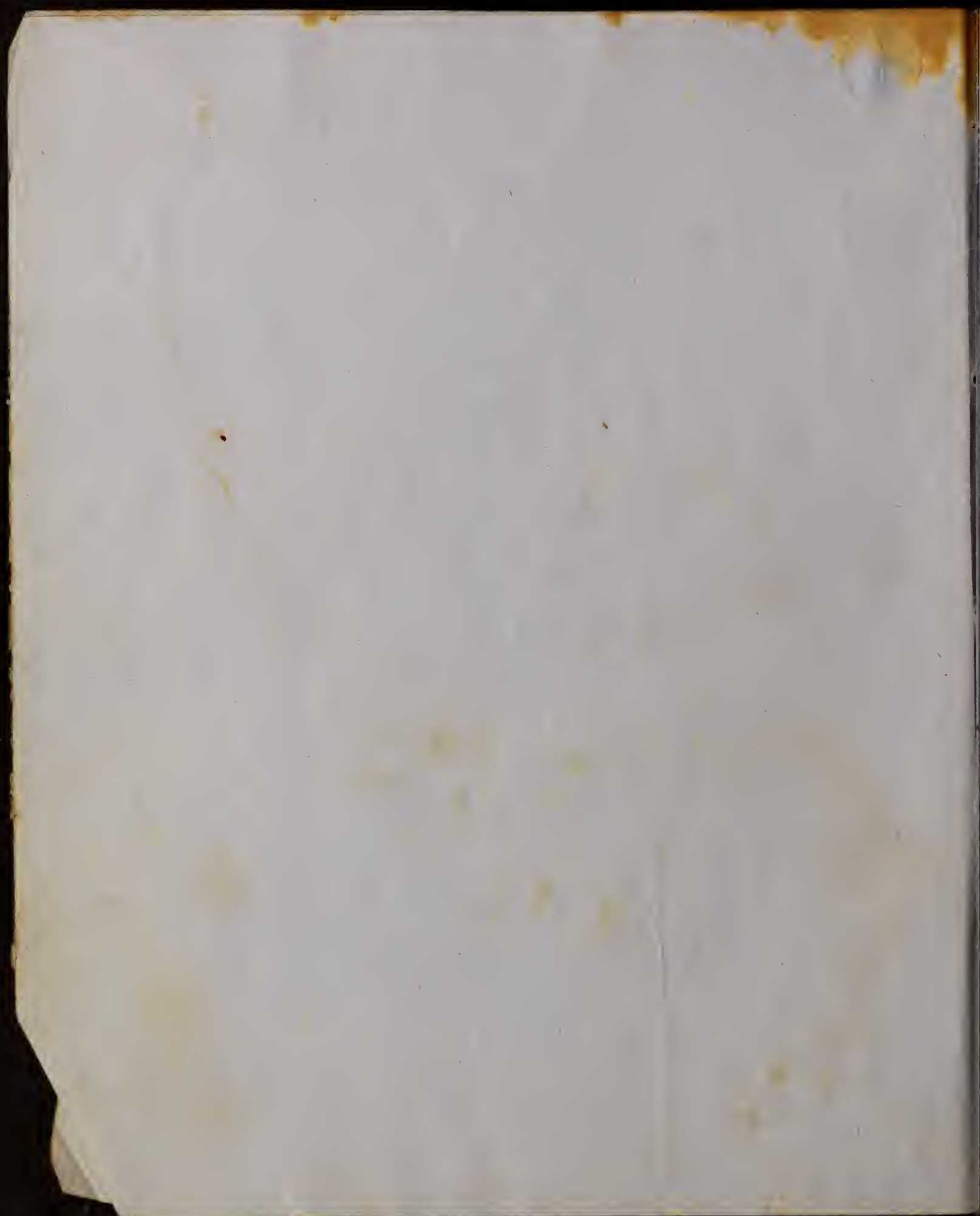
Cruise of the
Arctic

Dublin N.H.

X X X

Sept 23rd

END



Sept 1st 1850.

[1]

" Spring in the Stream
2nd The foremast hands all on board
and moved down the stream below
3rd But to see a rather very fine some of
the green hands very sea sick
4th Weather very fine but in all day. At 5 P.M.
a light breeze sprang up from the south stood
to the Westward at 9 P.M. tacked ship and stood
to the Eastward
5 Light breezes from South South East some of the
green hands wishing themselves home
6th Walking warthy. I made all things ready for
the first whale that pops his head above water
Wind light from E. S. E.
7th Weather looked very rough took in the Main
Rig at 4 P.M. took in fore & main top gallant sail
and flying Lib. at 8 P.M. took in main top gallant sail
double reefed fore & main top sails & single
reefed main top sail stood the Lib. I spanker & sprit
the mainsail. At 9 A.M. Bow boat stove but saved it
8th 1 A.M. close reefed fore & main top sails 2 A.M. slaved main
top sail furlled the foresail, fore top sail & Lib. and have
her to in case close reefed fore top sail & fore stay sail
9 A.M. Wind howled from the North West like Greenhorns. Some of
them casting up their accounts and half frightened to death

Sept. 8th

12 M. Loosed the fore-sail and let her go before the wind
1 P.M. loosed the fore-top-sail 4 P.M. took in the fore-sail &
fore-top-sail and her to 6 P.M. set the fore-sail & fore-top-sail
Wind moderates very fast 8 A.M. Shook the reefs out 9 A.M.
set the fore & main top gallant sails.

9th Very fine weather but a heavy well get Carpenter busy
repairing the boat 10th Calm this morning 12 M. light breeze
sprang up from the S. 2 P.M. spoke the Bark Mary of and bound

to Balt. with German passengers 90 days from Swansea England
11th Strong breeze from E. S. E. 3 P.M. took in fore & main top gallant sails

12th Fine breeze all day from the N. W. 13th Wind N. W. 12 M. shifted
to the N. E. with rain squalls Sept. 14th Very fine nothing remarkable

15th Fine day light breeze from N. E. 5 P.M. weather began to look
gloomy 10 P.M. took in the top gallant sails double reefed the
top sails & blew up the mainsail & fore sail 11 P.M. set the fore

mainsail & spanker 16th Wind very strong from the N. E. 12 M. took
in the fore & mainsail close reefed the top sails 1 P.M. Shook

the fore & main top sails 9 P.M. Shook the fore-sail and hove
her to under close reefed top sails & spanker & fore staysail

18th Breeze sprang up from the N. E. Shook out all the reefs
and set the top gallant sails & fore & main top sails 1 P.M. saw a Brig
standing to the S. but too far off to speak

19th Weather fine with a light breeze from
the N. E. 2 P.M. Fine weather nothing remarkable

21st Weather & wind same as yesterday

Sept. 22

[3]

Sunday. Light breeze from the west. In the
or three showers saw three - shals. but too far
off to speak 23rd Strong breeze from the N.E.
24th Dead calm bent all the sails over The boats
launched in the afternoon to give the green hands a
lesson on rowing. I belong to Mr. Duralls the 2nd mates
boat otherwise called the mist boat but I did not go
on account of a sore hand I dont know what is the
matter with it it is swelled nearly twice its natural
size and pains me so that I cannot sleep nights
25th Still calm my hand is very bad the pain exten^d
the whole length of my arm and down into my side
I think it is an Abscess but I dont know I can get
nothing to put on but Indian root & cuttings
26th Fine breeze from N.E. 4th sail in sight but left
them all behind mast crazy with my hand have not
slept any for 72 hours I am so weak that I hardly get
out of the fore castle alone Had the Capt. Lance my marrow
but it did not do any good
27th Weather fine made the Islands Flores & São two of the
Azores passed between at 11 P.M. Hand is a little easier
28th Made the Peak of Pico & Fayal my hand better today
and is more easier
29th Beating into Fayal with a short letter to Father
wish I could arrive to all but I can hardly visit here

September

on account my hand it is my right hand and it is very difficult to hold a pen at all

30th Still beating into Bayal fine weather

October 1850

"1st Have too off Bayal Capt. went ashore Bayal is the name of the Port as well as the Island It is a small place not larger than Peterboro The Island is inhabited by Portugese it looks quite fertile in the valleys but the larger portion of it has the appearance of being sandy barren There is plenty fruit such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons & Raisins The Capt. bought 70 bush. Potatoes and several bush onions. 4 P. M. set sail and left

"2nd We are bearing to the S. with a fine breeze from S. W. My hand is improving

"3rd Still bearing to the S. with a fine breeze

"4th Weather fine. My hands improves fast

"5th Sail in with the arriving Schooner Virginia of Orleans Went to the Island the Capt. came on board and staid all day She is three months and half out has 200 bbls Sugar mail

"6th Fine breeze from S. E. with light showers

"7th Larboard boat lowered for Billers this morning out did not catch any the boats all lowered this morning. My hand is has not got well enough to row yet.

October 1846

(5)

- 8th Dead calm this morning. Breeze springing up from the N. about 3 P.M. Boats lowered for practice again.
- 9th Weather fine. Breeze from the Westward.
- 10th Strong wind from the west my hand has got nearly well.
- 11th Heavy squall about 3 A.M. But was soon over. 12 M. Wind blowing very fresh from the N. Doubt reefed the ~~the~~ topsails.
- 12th Weather pleasant 5 P.M. made all sail.
- Sunday 13th Beautiful day. Charles the 4th mate (who is a Sandwich Islander) caught some fish called ship sacks they will weigh from 5 to 8 pounds are pretty good eating. But rather dry. 4 P.M. raised one of the Cape De Verde Isles & called St. Nicholas it has the appearance of being very barren and rocky.
- 14th Fine morning. Passed about 20 miles to the leeward of Brago. It has two very high peaks quite as high as the Manadnao I should think. 12 o'clock midnight raised the Island of St. Jacques right ahead.
- 15th 5 P.M. Bore. Hoisted the Island and lowered the Starboard boat and the Capt. went ashore in search of Hogs & Hens. But it was so late and it was a very abrupt shore that he came aboard without landing. Laid off & on all night (I have made a mistake in the date it should come under the 14th and not 15th).
- 15th 7 A.M. Raised the Starboard & Thwart boats and went ashore about 5 or 6 miles south of where the Capt. was last night. The inhabitants are all Negroes but talk the Portuguese language. They are very fine & fat and good looking Negroes.

October 1850

But are rather low on the scale of civilisation the grown up
men go half naked and the children quite so they appear to lead
a very indolent life they have Saus Boats Flugs - which Flugs &
Apes. The weather is very warm the Island produces coconuts
Oranges, Bananas, Bigs and some other fruit of which I did not
learn the name the people live in mud huts with mud floors
The Capt. bought 16 hogs and about a dozen hens but when we
got ready to go aboard we found that three men were missing
waited two or three hours and then the boats went aboard
leaving the Capt. ashore as he sat dinner the next boat
went ashore again but the men not being back the Capt.
concluded they had run away and offered a reward for
them he then came aboard and we made sail with the
intention of crossing about until we took the run away
men

"16th Weather fine but very warm Fine breeze from
the N.E. brought a Porpoise about 10 feet long their
meat is tolerable good eating

"17th Weather very warm passed between Lago & St. Jacques
left Lago to the leeward 5 P.M. looked for Blackfish
but did not catch them My other hand has commenced
swelling and is very painful it appears to be just as
the other one was

"18th Breeze and very warm sailed along the west side of
the island for Port Pray the only place of any size on

October 1850.

[7]

the island 3 P.M. came in sight of it and here too
the Capt. lowered his boat and went ashore in search
of the 3 runaways he came of about dark with them
The negroes found them and brought them there and obtained
the reward. Last Pray is a small place not larger than
the middle of the town of Dublin one story stone houses
and a pretty good sized Catholic church (By the way the
inhabitants are all Catholics) He made all sail at 7 P.M.
The Bomen looked rather chafed I don't know what
punishment will be inflicted.

19th Fine & clear morning with a very light breeze
from the N.E. The Capt. is not going to give do anything
to these men except give them what is called ^{menial} work
which means to give them the most disagreeable work to
do and not to have any watch below in the day time so that
they only have 12 hours sleep out of 48. And I think that is
quite a mild punishment ^{merit} for they had no just for deserting
they were old sailors and neither of them had ever received
any punishment from either of the officers and our
men there have been whaling before all can see in
saying that they were never in a ship where the crew
were treated as well as they were rigged & set the
main top gallant & fore topmast standing sails 5 P.M. A fine
breeze from the E. S.E. My hand is very red quite as red
as the other one was I have not slept over in how far the

October 1850

Last two days I can't eat anything and am very weak. The is so severe that I have to keep moving nearly all the time. I have often find myself wishing that I was home under the tender care of Betsey, Julia or Amanda and have often thoughts of the kindness of that dear departed sister Emily. But I must stop this for I can hardly hide the tears from the rough men around me.

"20th P.M. had a heavy shower accompanied with some wind. Saw a waterspout about two miles off the Starboard bow but it broke before it reached. My hand was as worse last night could remain in one place more than five minutes. Walked the deck all night only stopping when I got so exhausted that I could walk no longer. I can hardly sit still long enough to pen this.

"21st I opened my hand last night and it felt much easier. I made out to get about four hours sleep and felt quite refreshed this morning. It has been quite easy all day. Five crews from the U.S.C. The Capt. has had his hands full the last week learning the green hands the rigging down of them are very dull and I suppose he has got tired of trying to learn them for he called me aft. this afternoon and asked me if I knew

October 1856.

[2]

the rigging I told him I did and after asking a
questions to satisfy himself he turned them over
to me I have had pretty good success with them
so far and think I shall soon have them all right.
22nd Had a gale this morning about 4 o'clock with a heavy
shower of rain Wind E. Squally all day continued my
teaching to day the Capt gave me considerable praise
for my success and bestowed the name of Schoolmaster
on me and all hands call me by that name since I suppose
that will be my name after this my hand is better
to day. Squally all night

23rd Calm with rain six sails in sight
We must be near the coast of Africa for we
saw several birds from land continued squally
all day 7 o'clock Mr Brewer sprang up from his seat in
sail and went along swimmingly We are pretty near
the line the weather is very warm

24th We had quite an exciting time in the middle
watch Henry Blog a colored man was at the wheel
and Mr Smith (the first mate) told him to put the
wheel where he did not obey and Mr Smith struck
him with his fist ~~and~~ upon which Henry
let go of the wheel and threatened to smash
him down if he struck him again He Mr S. did not
offer ~~any~~ but told him to take hold of the wheel

October 1851

Chay refused to when Mr C. called upon Mr Davis
(the 3rd mate) to take hold of him and tie him
he made some resistance and Mr D. had to strike
him twice before he would submit but Mr C. is
a large powerful young man and C. soon became
convinced that he had better submit he was tied and
kept there the rest of the night and after breakfast
this morning the men were all called aft to see
him flogged it was a painful sight to me not but
what he deserved it I think he did but it seems
too degrading and I think he could have been pun-
ished more severely some other way but I do not know
as I am fully decided yet whether it right or not therefore
I cannot say that I can blame the Capt. He refuses
to work under Mr C. since he was flogged and they are
going to put him in irons and keep him bread & water

Being breezed to day from S. B. H.

26th This morning good breeze from the N. weather
very warm the negro gave up yesterday when he
found what they were going to do with him
and behaves himself better than was before
since he came aboard the ship I am convinced
that flogging in his case was right I think
it has done him more good than any other
punishment set up. Main top gallant rigging

October 1850

[11]

26th 3 o'clock A.M. Squall with a very heavy fall
of rain. Sunrise. Dull and very warm. We are between
5 & 6 degrees north of the Equator. It is not as
warm as expected. It would be that distance off.
But I expect it will be warmer in the same degree
the other side as the Sun is south of the Equator.
Now the weather is about as warm now as it is
the warmest days that we have in Phila. 10 A.M.

Clearing up. Sun shining. Sail on the Lee bow
coming towards us. 5 P.M. She has taken a different
tack and is almost out of sight. Time here from 11th to 27th
27th equally all night Very heavy rain. This
forenoon Wind S.W. but very little of it I have
spent my time in reading The Fathers & Mothers.

Manual a book that Mr Davis lent me. it is a very
good book that and the Bible are the only books I
have that I care anything about. I wish I could get
religion but I am afraid it is too late. The time
has passed by I have grown old in sin and I am afraid
that I must live and die in sin. There is no more happiness
for me on earth, nor in eternity. The conviction becomes
stronger every day, painful as it is. I may say with
truth. That I shall be separated from all who were dear
to me on earth. If I had only listened to my sisters or
brother or brother or to her who was dearer to me than all
else in the world. Let her but have that she wrote to me. I
would have been well. O what innumerable blessings and
happiness I have thrown away absolutely. I regret it.

October 1850.

but I wanted to listen ^{to} them at the time. my heart told me
they were right but the friend that I had taken in to my soul
fought against and let him conquer but now how vividly
her ~~her~~ exhortings and pleadings are brought to mind & I
had only listened to them all would have got ^{himself}
I might get have enjoyed life ^{with} her to whom my youthful affec-
tions were given and which have only strengthened with time
although the principles that were instilled in ^{my} mind have
been nearly or quite eradicated but all hope is fled
it finds no resting place with me thousands of miles
separates me from her now but were I in the same
room I should still be as far from her I should not dare
to meet her eye what loathing must she have when
thinking of me I know she would have shuddered in
that last embrace in the old barnhouse if she had
known what a vagabond I should prove to be! O God
how little I thought then C. that it was the last time
I should ever press you to my heart that heart was then
filled with love and fond dreams of future happiness
where are they now gone gone forever gone I have
but one wish left to see my father brothers & sisters
again and to take one look at your dear countenance
unknown to yourself Dear Elisabeth then I will be
content to become a wanderer again and to lead a
life of repentance and misery among strangers

October 1856

[13]

25th Fine day but very warm with a strong breeze from S.W. The Ocean looked beautiful & sublime this evening after dark. It was so dark that I could not see half the length of ship but to look off upon the water it appeared as though ten thousand fires were burning every where as far as the eye could reach the Ocean was flashing apparently with innumerable fires and under the bars there was one continuous sheet of blaze and when the waves broke against the side millions of sparks seemed to fly from them. It was the grandest sight I ever witnessed! it inspired me with feelings of awe and reverence I felt as though I could fall on my knees and thank God for sparing the life of so great a sinner and continuing his care and protection over me here on the mighty deep where there is but a plank between me & death. Why can I not do it I felt it in my heart but my knees would not bend I must information in the bible.

29th Crossed the Line about 11 A.M. It is very warm a fine breeze from the S.W. equally towards night.

30th Weather looks rather squally strong from the S.W. my hand is about well shall go to work in a day or two.

31st Strong breeze from the S. commenced again.
12 o'clock M. Bersted Mizen, Main & Foretop gallant
sails C.M. set them again.

November 1850

- Nov. 1st Fine morning 6 o'clock H. M. lowered for Black fish whilst we were resting on our oars Mr. Duvall lost his balance and fell overboard He had scarcely got back in the boat before two large sharks were right along side of him he had been twenty seconds later they would have seized him they were very bold they came so near that I could reach my hand over the side of the boat and touched them but I did not think it would be prudent to try it Mr. D. got one of the Irons to strike him then but as soon as they saw it they moved out of reach
- 2nd Fine day but very warm set up fore rigging
- 3rd Sunday A beautiful day Fine breeze from S.E. 8 hours months out to day No oil yet
- 4th Strong breeze from the S. Weather looks rather squally Not as warm as I expected it would be this side of the Equator at this season of the year.
- 5th Strong breeze from S.E. with now and then a gust Dempsy West two of our Foremast hands are sick I don't know what ails them
- 6th The breeze continues and we are leaving the Equator far behind us. Q. & H. are no better A ship is a very bad place to be sick in.

November 1856 [15]

7th The S. E. breeze favors us still we have made three degrees of latitude in the last 24 hours and about the same of longitude. The sick men don't appear to be any better they have a good deal of fever and are quite sick.

8th Very pleasant Breeze from the same quarter as the last two or three days.

9th Light breeze from S. E. Weather very pleasant. Dempsey West are no better.

10th Sunday Beautiful day light breeze. Dempsey is worse. I feel very doubtful about his recovering.

11th Light breeze from S. E. Nothing new. Barrington West looks rather equally. Dempsey no better.

I was sitting beside Dempsey this evening about 7 o'clock when I perceived a great change came over his countenance all at once I have seen so many persons die that I knew he was struck with death. I went and told the Capt. He came down and took Mr. Stagg with him all night. He gradually sank in to a death-like stupor from which he would revive once in awhile for a few moments and then sink back. He did not show any consciousness of his situation although he was perfectly sensible at the brief intervals he lingered in his half dead state until 11 o'clock when he died without a struggle. He belonged to East Bridge Water Mass.

November 1857

"12th Weather is squally, as soon as we had eaten breakfast preparations are made for performing the last duties to Drumpsey He was shaved and washed and then sewed up in a piece of canvas from 50 to 60 lbs of brick fastened to the feet and after the reading of a chapter in the Bible by the Capt. the body was committed to the deep. it sank immediately to give us more until the last triumph shall sound weather is very squally and the Wind blows again from the south We have furled all sail and are running under 2 close reefed Fore and Main top sails and double reefed Main ^{Top} sail and Fore top mast stay sail and are running before the wind

"13th Wind abated towards main sail & Fore sail, 10 AM a squall struck and we double reefed the Main ^{Top} sail & close the Fore Top sail and furled the 1st Barre South With the wind blowing a gale almost from the N. we are within a days sail of the Tropie of Cancer.

"14th Clear with a fine breeze from S.E. to

"15 Fine morning Weather is getting quite cool and comfortable We are in latitude 28 and expect to double Cape of Good Hope within two weeks.

"16th Pleasant with a light breeze from E.S.

November 1857

[17]

17th Sunday Squally all day 10 A.M. Furlled the
Sib, Royal, Fore, Main & Mizen top & all the sails. Single
reefed Fore, Main & Mizen ~~top & all the sails~~

18th Weather is squally, get regular Cape weather -
I have seen two or three Albatross they are about
the size of a wild Goose

19th Good stiff breeze from E.S.E. a great many
strange birds flying about some of them are very
handsome We are in latitude 33 I don't know the
Longitude

20th Clear beautiful morning raised ^{mi} raised whales
but they proved to be skin backs Sun rises about
15 minutes before 5 o'clock and sets about 7 P.M.

21st Strong breeze from E.S.E. 11 A.M. raised
the Island of Christmas one of the Perver Group I was
mistaken about its being one of the Pervers
It is an Island by itself about 1500 miles west
of the Cape of Good Hope

22nd Breeze E.S.E. Wind West 7 A.M. raised a right
Whale and got everything ready to lower but he
went down and did not rise again in sight Weather
squally Wind E.S.E. It is a cold wet drizzle now
about the same that we have at home from the
North-East He are bound direct for the coast of
New Zealand by the way of Cape St. Good Hope

November 1856

23^d Squally and a damp air quite chilly very much the same as we have at home in March There are two or three Albatross flying about the ship They are about one third larger than our largest wild geese all white except the wings which are of a light brown color 3 P.M. Looked for a right whale but did not get him. A right whale is one that produces our common lamp oil. I don't know why they are called right whales.

24th Sunday. Fine clear day Breeze S.W. 6. S.E.
Nothing worthy of note transpired.

25th Bore with a N.W. wind

26th Pleasant 2 o'clock P.M. raised a whale lowered her at 2 o'clock. Larkin and boat reached him first and struck him the following shot struck him also he ran about two miles and then came up to blow. we came up with him and Mr. Davall landed him and he died in about fifteen minutes

27th Bore the whale is

28th Same need trying out sailing with same wind 7 P.M. Bored the fore and main topsails. Dredged main topsail

29th Borey fog with rain 2 P.M. Bored the fore and main topsails. Bored the fore sail

November 1850

[19]

30th 3 o'clock A.M. Shipped a heavy sea which carried away the bow boat very heavy sea with a strong breeze from the N.W.

December 1850

Sunday Gale continued until 11 A.M. when it began to moderate 7 P.M. Gentle breeze from S.W.

2nd Beautiful morning. Finished trying out the Whale made 80 Bls. 6 o'clock P.M. Landed 1 for a whale but he got frightened and ran away

3rd Pleasant and warm it is summer here stowed down the oil and cleaned the decks We are three months out to day and have got 75 barrels of oil

4th Rainy weather rather chilly Ruled the Rio Horn, Main & Mizen Top Gallant sails & double reefed the top sails cut out some white oak streaks for scrup^{on}

5th Very warm and pleasant 3 P.M. Landed for a Sperm whale. Boat ran right along side of him and the boatsteerer threw his harpoon at him but it missed and we lost him.

6th Damp & foggy. Landed up towards noon. Landed for a Sperm whale and after a hard chase of 5 hours

December 1850

He captured him

7th All hands called and commenced cutting in the whale. It is a very large one his jaws are 17 feet long. He finished cutting in about 7 o'clock P.M. He bailed 15 barrels out of the case. The officers calculate that he will make upwards of a hundred barrels so that it will bring his value up to about \$4000. The would think he could see fish swimming about the Ocean worth that amount of money.

8th Blowed up the cross wind blowing a gale from the N.W.

9th Gale still continues 1 P.M. wind shifted to the West

11th Wind very high trying out the head made 42 lbs

12th Wind very high got from S.W.

13th Wind more moderate finished trying out the whale made 125 lbs. The Capt. & other officers pronounce it the largest sperm whale they have ever seen. Two sails in sight 8 P.M. One of the sails proves to be a Barque. She is only about 5 miles off of our starboard beam.

14th Fine pleasant morning quite warm. All hands on deck today stowing down. Still three sails in sight but more near enough to speak with.

December 1857 [21]

15th Very warm. Two sails in sight both head
the same way that we do. Finished stowing down
and got the decks cleaned up about 4 o'clock P.M.
One of the sails ran down for us and spoke
us. She is the Barque *Wellau* of Storing for
70 days out. The Capt. went aboard in the next
boat and staid till 9 P.M.

16th Sunday. Kept company with the Barque all night.
Their Capt. came on board about 12 M. and staid till
8 P.M.

17th Clear but the wind blowing a gale from
the N.W. by N. Course S.E. by E.

18th Clear and warm and calm. S.E. is the course.

19th Cloudy wind from N.W. Two sails in sight one
off the Lee bar & one off Weatherbar 7 P.M. rather squally
20th Squally weather. It is calm for an hour or two
and then it will blow a gale.

21st Cool with the wind blowing a gale from the S.
22nd Pleasant and warm for the latitude. We are
in 50° S. latitude but it being summer here
now it is not very cold.

23rd Sunday. It is a clear beautiful day with an
eight knot breeze from the N.E. Course S.E. by E.
Our bread is warm.

December 1858

~~we captured him and got him a long ride about 9~~

~~A.M.~~

"24th Dark, foggy and raining 11 P.M. cleared away
and a light breeze set in from the S.W.

"25th Clear with a heavy sea 9 A.M. wind
shifted to N.W. 10 A.M. had a heavy shower
of rain after which it cleared away.
very pleasant

"26th Very pleasant with a good breeze from
the E.N.E. Had a sea lion for our Christmas
dinner. He expect to be in St Pauls in
a day or two where we intend to stop and
catch some fresh fish.

"27th A hard gale from the N.E. with a little rain.

"28th Cleared away this morning. Dead calm.

"29th Raining with the wind blowing a gale
from the N.

"30th Clear and warm with a light breeze
from the N.W.

"31st Raining and the wind blowing a gale
from the N. Going under close reefed
topsails, fore sail & stay sail

January 1851 [23]

1st Pleasant weather made the Island
2nd (Wed) Amsterdam It is about 15 miles
in length and 8 or 10 in breadth the
surface is uneven and it has one considerable
mountain on it. It is covered with a
kind of wiry grass and a few stunted
trees 4 or 5 feet in height and is unin-
habited.

3rd The starboard, larboard and waistboats
lowered and went within about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile
of the shore for fish are had very good
success for we brought about 8 or 10 that made
about 15 barrels after they were dressed
of a very fine large fish they weigh from
10 to 25 lbs. each we caught one young shark
also about 4 feet long and ~~and~~ about 3
inches of blawfish which are very much like
a lobster in size form and taste
3rd Breeze S.E. with a fair wind

4th Dull

5th A very pleasant day a good breeze from
the S.W.

6th Wind blowing a high gale - had the S.E. carried
away & rolled the flying jib & ballant sails and ^{topgallant} masts

January 1851

and Mainsail Wind moderated. clear.

3 P.M.

" 7th Fair wind. Course S. E. We are off the
Southern coast of New Holland now.

8th We are in the same latitude South and
Longitude East that Chesire County is at North
West consequently we are right under the falls
at home and when it is noon here it is midnight there.

" 9th Light breeze from S. W. on the S. W.

" 10th Good breeze from N. W. Course S. E. Weather
is rather cool but the nights are very short
It does not get dark until past 9 P.M. and at
3 A.M. it is broad daylight.

" 11th Strong breeze from the N. N. W. Flying Sails
Fore & Main & Mizen & Gallant sail Bordered.

7 P.M. Weather looks dark & lowering.

12th Squally all day with heavy showers Wind
blowing a gale from the N. W.

13th Clear but a very heavy sea and a strong
breeze from the N. by W.

14th Squally all day with a stiff breeze from the
N. W. Course S. by E.

15th Calm with a heavy fog all day.

January 1851.

6th Breeze from the N. increased to a smart gale by 12 M. ~~Curled~~ ^{Curled} ~~Pile~~ ^{Pile}, ~~Big~~ ^{Big} ~~Pile~~ ^{Pile}, Mainsail, Fore & Mizen ~~4~~ ⁴ ~~Can't~~ ^{Can't} sail. From 7 to 10 o'clock P.M. it was the hardest gale that we have experienced. The waves ran tremendous high.

I should judge they were many of them 30 feet high. I will ~~not~~ state here that when people on shore read or hear about the waves being like mountains they may put it down as figurative language for they never are except in shape. They are never more than ~~25~~ ²⁵ or ~~30~~ ³⁰ feet in height and perhaps twice that in length.

7th Clear but quite cold with a light southerly breeze. Breeze last by South. We are now in St. George's sound.

8th Calm in the morning but had a good stiff breeze in the afternoon from the N.

19th Blowing a hard gale from the West. It is the hardest gale we have had. We shipped some very heavy seas but received no damage from them except wet feet. Wind moderated about 12 at night.

January 1851

- 20th Fine pleasant day with a light breeze from the S.W. Course N.E. by N.
- 21st Fair wind Course N.E. by N. breeze began to blow very fresh towards noon Bowed the Flying J. Top Gallantsails & mainsail 8 P.M. Close reefed the Topsails & Bowed the Jib 10 P.M. Bowed the Bear & Mizen-Topsails & I lied to.
- 22nd Wind began to go down shortly after midnight and we made sail again Cleared up shortly after dinner Wind light from the S.W. Course N.E. by N.
- 23rd Clear air warm the air in the latitude 47° & Longitude 150° East light breeze from the West Course N.E. by N.
- 24th Very pleasant in the morning but the breeze gradually strengthened and by 4 P.M. it blew a gale from the N. We shortened the sails and ran under close reefed Topsails & Mizen.
- 25th Dark & Foggy with thunder showers Wind moderated about 7 P.M.
- 26th Commenced raining early this morning and rained all day.
- 27th Raining with very hard squalls of wind ran all day under close reefed sails. Bowed the Jib & Mizen-Topsails & Bear-sails.
- 28th Raining yet abated about 2 P.M. and we went out to see it for our clothes were nearly dry.

Jan. 1850

[27]

29th Rainy & blowing very hard from the north running under close reefed topsails & fore sail.

30th Still raining & blowing broke abeam about noon wind more moderate.

31st Very high sea with a 12 knot breeze from S.W. Course N.E. Set the main & fore sail about 10 A.M. but the wind strengthened about noon and we pulled it again.

February 1851

1st Fine breeze from the S.E. sailing at the rate 10 knots an hour spoke the ship Elizabeth A.B. Mr. Smith struck the black man Clay, again today the man did not move quick enough to suit him and he struck him three or four times with his fist and then struck him on the head with the main & fore sail.

2nd Sunday Very strong breeze from the S. raised a school of sperm whales but it was too rough to hunt for them and I was not very far I do not think it is right to mark as Sunday - I am sad enough but I do not wish to get average I am trying but it got became a better man but it is doing hard work and I am afraid that I shall never succeed.

February 1858

"3rd Fine clear morning Good breeze from the S.W. steering on the wind. There are two islands called Three Kings on of the N. Zealand group are expect to make port tomorrow.

"4th Clear beautiful day. It is the pleasant^{est} day we have had since we crossed the line. The other side of Cape Good Hope Very light breeze from the S.W. We have not made port yet. Passed the British merchantman today about 11 A.M.

"5th Clear and calm and quite warm

"6th Fine morning Spoke ship Gen Pike of N.B. & their captain came aboard of us & the mate went aboard of them They are 8 months out and have 900 barrels of oil They are two days from New Zealand

"7th A very light breeze & calm A.M. Spoke ship Mount Vernon of New Bedford with 1500 bbls of oil & they have sent 600 bbls home. They are 11 months out and are bound to the Arctic Ocean. Our Capt. has altered his mind about going to the Japan Sea and is going to the Arctic also I am ~~going~~ glad he is going there for I shall have a chance to see more P.M. & visit one of the

Feb. 1851

[29]

4th New Zealand isles
8th I am 24 years old today How differently
I might have been situated if I had only done
as well I could. How much happier but all
chance of happiness is gone now I must drag
out a miserable existence banished from my
old friends and all who were most dear to
me by my own misconduct I can hardly realize
that it is so that in so short a time I have
wrecked all my youthful hopes. It seems more
like a dream and when I do convince myself
that it is so it is almost more ~~than~~ than I can
bear. When I think how easy it is to leave this
world the temptation is strong and I do think
that if it had not been for the recollection
of my father & dear friends and what a shock
it would be to them and the thoughts of Elizabeth
how mortifying it would be to her to think that
she had ever countenanced the love of such a
wretch that I should have done it before this.
But I heaped wrong and shame enough upon their
heads they shall suffer no more from me. S. P. M.
arrived in harbor and cast anchor & I should all
sail. It is a very fine harbor there are three vessels
here the Ship Montpelier of N.B. the Barque Lord
C. G. & the Barque Newburyport of Stirling. S. P. M.

February 1851

"9th Sunday. The Starboard watch are on shore to day on liberty. We have had plenty of natives to visit us. They are all tattooed the men all over their bodies the women only on their upper lip and chin. They appear to be quite intelligent and several some of them can speak very good broken English.

"10th Dressed a part of water casks ashore and washed the ship got breakfast and then the Starboard watch went ashore on liberty. It is very warm here. There are about a dozen white people here and as a matter of course there is a grog shop. Car-men with but two or three exceptions drink a great deal and as a natural consequence are drunk and fighting a good part of the time.

"11th Starboard watch ashore today brought on board and stowed it down and fifty barrels of water on board and stowed it down.

"12th brought a hundred more barrels aboard and painted one side of the ship. Starboard watch on liberty today.

"13th painted the other side of the ship and finished stowing down water. Starboard watch on liberty today.

"14th Starboard watch on liberty. The natives live principally on bread fish and pork. They have some miserable huts that they live in in cold weather but they sleep in the open

February 1851.

[31]

4th air in warm weather. Their morals are
are in a very low state. There is no regular
binding system in their marriage. They live together
as long as they can agree and then separate and take
some one else. They children appear to be common
property after they leave the breast and have
to look out for themselves and there is one thing
that shocked me very much which was that
of fathers prostituting their own daughters
and what rendered it still worse & most that it
appeared to be a common thing for they did
it openly before all their own people men & women.
I could not help pitying the miserable and
unfortunate little girls ^{who} were compelled
to give themselves up to our wicked and brutal
sailors and I do candidly believe that the white
people are more to blame than the natives them-
selves. There seems to be no bounds to the licentious-
ness of the whites when ~~for~~ they get among these
poor "brightest" beings. To ~~can~~ show how few there
are who ~~have~~ come here who do not have connection
with the females. I will state what occurred between
me and one of the natives I had scarcely put my
foot on shore before I accosted by one who proposed
bargaining with me for his daughter. I refused.

February 1851

[33]

16th Ship Bragana N.B. arrived today
12 bbls B.F. oil Ship Montpelier & Bangue
Anat sailed today. Seaboard watch on

17th Set up the head-rigging and took
5 casks of water on board.

18th Banded down the head-rigging and finished
painting the ship got every thing ready for
sailing.

19th Heighed anchor at 10 A.M. and followed
the Newbury port but got clear of the bay about

20th Clear beautiful morning with a very
light breeze from the N.W. Left the Newbury
hall clam on our lee quarter.

21st Clear and calm and a very warm water
for the Newbury port and had a gun with her.

22nd Still calm and very warm finished
setting up the head-rigging.

23rd Stiff breeze from the east. Spoke and gam-
med with ship Centerville of Nantucket 7 month
out with 140 bbls Shennails.

24th Wind blowing a gale from the east
double-reefed the topsails.

25th Still blowing a gale with some rain.

26th Moderated a little shook the reefs out.

February 1851

27th Light breeze from the North. East Cape
in sight this morning. had two heavy showers
of rain this forenoon after which it cleared up.
The weather is very warm quite as warm as any
that we have at home in the summer time.
Several of our men are sick from the effects of
their dissipation at Mangamoo that is the
name of port we were in.

28th Cloudy and rainy and very warm
rained all the afternoon 12 at night com-
menced ~~blowing~~ blowing quite a gale took
in the top gallant sails and by 11 and
double reefed the topsails.

March 1851

1st Continued raining and blowing all
day we have but very little way since we
left New Zealand we have had head winds all
time.

2nd Sunday. Continued blowing and raining
very hard all night and part of the forenoon
when the rain ceased. 3 P.M. wind moderated &
shifted to the S.W. & shook out the reefs & set top gallant sails.
3rd Cloudy with occasional showers & fresh. Wind
twice head wind & at six months out today six more
will decide whether we shall get home in six years or
not. For if we do not get home in six years we
shall be so far from home as to be out of the world.

March 1851

4th Rained very hard all day close under the Cape sails, hauled the Sub & Drifted the wind shifted to the South about 11 P.M. squared the yards.

5th Fair wind all ~~at~~ sail set & we are going ahead at the rate of 12 knots an hour. It is the first fair day we have had for 10 or 12 days.

6th Fine & not much breeze. S.E. & S.W. best was on me today the men most of them got sick from one to 5 or 6 dollars worth each of sick nothing was done but so long as I can get a long without.

7th Wind has shifted to the North Course full day.

8th Breeze is warm. We are working on the rigging and making - Spungum sandbags.

9th Pleasant day Wind still Northward.

10th Breeze breeze from the North. Speak the Barge Arab.

11th Fine Pleasant day Fair winds from the S.E. Breeze S.W. by E.

12th Fine pleasant day and very warm but such an sight on the quarter the other on the fore.

13th Good breeze from the S. Nothing of interest.

March 1851

"14th Fine breeze steering a course N. by E. Raised a school of sperm whales about 10 P.M. Landed after dinner and took one whale 30 barrel and got him along side about 4 o'clock and cut him in before sunset spoke the ship Washington of New Harbor six months and with 130 bbls. of right whale oil.

"15th Beautiful day. commenced trying out three vessels in sight.

"16th Finished trying out about 6 A.M. Cleared up the decks the three vessels that were in sight yesterday have drawn so as they proved to be the Barque Arab of E. G. Ship Maria of N.B. and the Washington of E. G. The Maria sailed two weeks before we did and has 130 bbls. We have now 150 sperm & 80 of right.

"17th Fine pleasant day with light showers occasionally. Weather is very warm Wind E. Course N. by W.

"18th Good breeze 4 P.M. made the island of Manjia the most southern of the Society Islands. It is a low island about 12 miles in length and 7 or 8 in breadth.

"19th Laid off and on all night and ran close in the morning. The main boat took the boat ashore the island produces all kinds of tropical fruit.

March 1851

[37]

1st We got 4 cart loads Bananas, Oranges, Lemons,
mangoes, Breadfruit, Cassava, sweet potatoes and 6
des a back's worth of guns and 8 bags of powder about 100
yards of cotton cloth that did not cost more than 5 or
6 shillings for one at home the natives are very friendly
and very good looking but rather depraved in their
manners. There is one B. M. missionary on the beach
at 12 M. made sail and stood off into open water
the North.

2nd rather squally with strong breeze from
the S.W.

2nd Got up at 10 but was tied in a net.

2nd Got up at 10 but was tied in a net.

2nd Fine clear day with a good breeze

2nd Carried away our provisions now have all done
stayed out a new one and are sitting up the night
about 4 P.M. the Barque Arab came up with us
and we had a game with them.

45th Weather is squally with some rain.

Land in sight to Windward but I do not know
the name of it

26th rather squally. Gammed with the Arab this
afternoon.

27th Pleasant today fair wind Course North

March 1851

28th Fine clear day Wind N.E.

29th Pleasant day but very warm I think we
are nearly on the line but do not know
how near

30th Clear with a good breeze from the N.E.

31st Fair wind from the East course N. by E.
almost calm and very hot we were 58 miles
south of the line today at noon

April 1851

1st Fine beautiful day and very hot crossed
the line about sundown very light wind from the
N.E.

2nd Pleasant with the exception of the heat
A light breeze from the N.E.

3rd Seven months from home today Fair wind from
the East

4th Fine breeze and a pleasant day Sun shining

5th Light breeze from the N.E.

6th Pleasant the fore part of day but this hour
up towards night and rain and a severe
gale took in sail running under short reefed
Main & Mizen sails and fore sail

7th Wind very high yet sent a new fore top
sheet & having a large tent in it and being
sent in it and being

April 1851

[39]

7th We have got in to the N. E. Trades
Course N. W.

8th Fair wind Course N. W. We are in latitude
12 N Longitude 176 41 E

9th Fine breeze but not the new Van Vleet boats
today & it up the head rigging.

10th A good breeze from the N. E. We are nearly
opposite Oahu but several hundred miles to
the westward of it.

11th Pleasant day The weather is gradually becom-
ing cooler as we get farther to the Northward.

12th Breeze. It a pleasant day The wind has hauled
to the South.

13th Strong breeze from the N. increased to a gale
about 9 P. M. Shortened all sail

14th Buggy with a little rain

15th Buggy but warm Ben. Manchester fell
out the fore yard and cut his head pretty
bad.

16th Buggy and a dead calm nearly all day

17th B. then fog yet making some headway.

18th Breeze and pleasant breeze on to

blaze and the wind hauled ahead - We

shortened sail in the first watch and

made under close reefed topsails and
were well.

April 1854

"18th The shipper the heaviest sea that we have had since we came out at set everything forward and secured the coals which burned "19th Wind moderated towards night and before 5 P.M. we had all sail set.

"20th Fair wind and going along fine weather thickened up towards night and some rain fell the shortened sail in the middle watch.

"21st Wind blew a gale from the North saw several Kimbarks

"22nd Very thick fog and some rain

"23rd Foggy and some rain

"24th Fair wind from the N.W. from our starboard right and then a hard gale from the N.W. and rain and some snow in the fore part of the ship. Main foremast set by itself

"25th Wind blew a gale all day it is clear and very cold the air in latitude 42 N.

"26th Clear all day very cold wind blowing a severe gale from the N.W. about 10 P.M. the main mast broke in three and fell overboard

"27th Rained a right a while and cleared for rain but could not get near him weather was very bad we came on and found the mainmast broke in three and fell overboard the mainmast the gale kept increasing until

April. 1851

[41]

About noon when it blew a tremendous
gale we furled the fore sail, & main & sail
the weather was extremely cold and altogether
it was the most dismal & dreary night that
I ever saw.

29th At daylight the wind blew as hard as ever
right on the N. W. We furled the fore & main mast-
sails the day without a stop. The canvas
under the fore was awful the waves ran
without a lull but about 10 o'clock
a little and we set the main & fore sails
stay-sail & in the fore middle & etc. etc.
The fore sail set very unsteady but
we bore the sail. We had some snow
towards night.

May 1851

Especially weather considerable snow
The damp foggy and cold. Came in for whales
and chased them four hours but could not
get near enough to strike them the wind
north latitude. Have not seen the sun for
six days.

May 1851

[illegible]

The ship Bengal of New London tomorrow
 put out 11 Barges of opium. There is a rumour
 that the night breeze shared a right whale
 and hauled with the Bengal until 11
 o'clock P.M. It is a night

10th Dec. 1871. Arrived at the N. shore of a night
which had several snow storms the weather
is quite cold. The water freezes in the southern
every night. We are in about 54 N. latitude.
11th Dec. Clear but cold. Rain. Blowing
about 2 P.M. but no rain. A strong
wind but did not strike us.

Monday May 1851
 Severn's Island is a large oblong one
 with mountains the main peak is a very
 steep. Several fair and fastened to him with
 the L. and I. and a boat out he carried the
 mail got away 12th Beating to windward of the
 mail vessel without success 3 frequent narrow
 14th in a small boat on our departure 12 miles
 from us as we were in a boat and were unsuccessful.
 15th we were near the N. side of the coast
 latitude 169 N. longitude 169 N. saw a whale and took him
 the power to be a back of 8th finished cutting in
 and saw red rain times and the first time the
 boat fastened to the killed one. 17th out in the
 and went to try out the whale. 18th a small
 19th saw a small grey boat to sea down
 21st trying out weather is out with a heavy fog
 sent seaward boat & sent boat each with a
 and both whales took the line and out a net
 23rd lowered and took a whale which I
 the one that Mr. Smith & struck yesterday
 24th strong show of rain. 25th but in our whale.
 26th cold and foggy trying out 27th trying out.
 28th finished trying out spoke the Charles Phelps
 with 3 whales. 29th blowing down. 30th the
 ship Montreal N.B. with 12 whales. 31st we are in
 latitude 166 N. long 160 W. made 10th
 weather is cold. 31st light breeze from the S. and
 several large pieces of ice also some seals.

June / 8th 51

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[45]

Sunday

1st Fine clear day raised a dead whale
we picked it up and cut it in three were
two irons in him ~~the~~ marked S.B.

2nd Afternoon down saw a great man. ^{the} finished
finishing down the whale we picked up
made over an hundred barrels. We are 9 months
out have got nearly 800 bbls.

4th Still more from the west. 5th Fine

day raised a bearnard and lowered him
but did not strike him. He was flashing the

S.B. 5th bbls. lowered down for a bearnard

next boat put on to him and killed

him. He gave the garmanic of a bearnard.

6th Got sick the whale in the forenoon

and commenced trying out after dinner.

Days are 18 hours long. It is not dark at

all. 7th Good breeze lowered for what we

thought was a bearnard but it proved to be

a devil whale same of the main line.

was to the bearnard at us today. I can say

that I have seen him. 8th Lowered about

noon and took a dead whale 9th trying out

kind bearnard. 10th finished trying out.

cut 11th day is still continues. 12th finished

down finished in the lower main line.

June 1881

"13th commenced stowing the fore hold
Cup two whales made us 210 bbls.

14th making passage with a fair to the sea
of Anadia made land about 11 o'clock to M.
found 10 ships here spoke the Minerva,
Minerva Smith and Globe all of N.B. the winds
commenced blowing very fresh about noon and
increased to a gale by 5 P.M. we took in the
Sib. close reefed the topsails and furled the
Bear sail. 15th Sunday Very severe gale clear
whales but it was too rough to cover for skin
pared the ship at 11 A.M. at 4 P.M. the
gale finally moderating.

"16th Tugger hauled with the B. Gavinton
of Harish B.C. two years out with 240 bbls. it

"17th Hauled with the S.B. Barker she has
taken two hundred bbls. here mainly by in-
king Cape St. Charles. We have killed
whales several times today.

18th Landed after breakfast and pulled
in shore through the ice saw plenty
of whales but could not get near there
are about a dozen ships here the whale the
Nile and got same day for a record. The
Sangermanico was a bit down.

June 1851

[47]

19th appeared the yards and stood off for
St. Lawrence's island five miles from the S. H.
shore the German ship Joseph Hardy of Bremen
with one mate the sun rose at 20 minutes
past two A.M. and set 23 minutes before six

20th Good breeze saw a whale and lowered for
him but he was going too fast for us

21st A beautiful day Raised St. Lawrence's island
at 5 A.M. went ahead very light breeze from
E. S. E. the cat with 12 miles & he issued by
9 P.M. then stopped up to the wind and
with our lead 300 fathoms all night
St. Lawrence is a small island nearly at the
mouth of the strait there appears to be
considerable ice around it

22nd Sunday Good breeze saw no whales
shore ship Hibernia No. 408 bbls. at 20 minutes
past

23rd Beautiful day pulled in close to the
shore but could not see any whales

24th appeared with light ice this morn-
ing from 10 to 12 miles - ice to us today
they are a very small party, having been
dotted with small ice masses, at 10 P.M.

June 1851

"25th Drank & foggy. lowered and the st ~~boat~~ fastened to a large walrus in Greenland
but we ran under the ice and we had
to cut from him.

"26th Fine breeze from the S.W. A large number
of himlocks arrived as can not far from
but did get on

"27th Fine day, with a stiff S.W. breeze saw a
great many seals. but we did not
see another. It was the natives they were
wintered in the ice here in the ice

"28th Calm, with the Washington & Sub. and the
Low, Starbuck in the same place

"29th Fine pleasant day

"30th We ran into the ice to land
afternoon as far as we could we cast
anchor

July 1851

"1st Foggy all day. saw a lot of seals
walrus

"2nd Fine clear day. saw many
hairs and walrus but not a seal.

"3rd Fine day. saw many
walrus and two seals. saw one killed

July 1851

- 3rd but we took and saw him
 and they are a very poor whale not worth taking
 the blubber is not more than 3 or 4 inches thick
 and gives but very little oil and the
 blubber in quality and there bone is from
 to 10 inches long, white and brittle and of no
 use whatever.
- 4th Nothing going on. The weather is cool.
- 5th
- 6th Spoke the Spm. Hamilton & Hancock
 of N. B.
- 7th He changed the day and has two Sundays
 together. The sun did not set last night
 so it is of course day all the time with us.
- 8th Running strong ice today. Spoke the Phoenix
 of New Bedford.
- 9th Sleeping company with the Phoenix.
- 10th took 2 whales today.
- 11th Sunday. Quite a gale blowing today.
- 12th Spent with the Phoenix.
- 13th At home today.
- 14th Running strong ice all day. We are
 in between 20-30 N. Long. 160 W.

July 1851

" 19th Five months since we left port and
we have seen a number of whales. It is again
the same old story. It is said that if we could only see
them there would be no difficulty in killing
us.

" 20th Sunday. Still is blowing pretty hard
today. We are in sight of the N.E. coast of
Asia.

" 21st Show the Sherry again today.

" 22nd Gained with the Philip Weather is calm
and dry.

" 23rd Got another big ship today. 5 ships in sight.

" 24th Spoke the ship Alex. Brown. It is
1st of this season. We report 7 ships last
here this season. The weather was from the
natives when we report 10 or 80 of them are dead
they are very friendly and tried to persuade us
to go on shore. It is said that we are this
year have no more arguments at all. They are
rather small in stature and very small
eyes. They have large ears in proportion to any
other. They are very much like the natives of the
ages and their faces are very much like the

August 1891

1st spoke the noble M.B. Mary Ann and
Countess M.B. Globe reports Ontario 4th
east one all hands perished. The stranded
ship was some distance with the natives
which resulted in the death of 10 natives
and two of the crew besides several
wounded.

2nd. Strong breeze from the N. being
unable to see the ship's sails in sight
and being an hour or so about 12 or 13 miles
distant, it being foggy, we went all the way
with our mirrors and axes until 1 P.M.
when we were again and saw the
ship. It is believed could not have been
less than 1 or 1 1/2 miles from shore.
The water is very deep in extent
at the M.B. were ship and starboard
the same I said in sight.

3rd. Sailed in the morning and sailed
towards noon stood towards the land
shore. The storm barrier was torn up
while it was in the water.

4th. Sailed on. After we had sailed
about the ship Mary Ann and M.B. & Co.

8th 1850 An armed ship Captain De Bissac
 of the French Navy, with a letter to our mate, the ship
 arrived in the harbor of the Pacific Islands.
 The French ship was the *La Reine* and the
 French ship.

9th Light breeze from the S. E. and the
 ship sailed. The French ship was the
La Reine and the French ship.

10th The French ship was the *La Reine* and the
 French ship. The French ship was the
La Reine and the French ship. The French ship
 been laid up with severe colds and he cut them
 short about one half although he said that he
 had only taken out the sick men's shares.
 He sent them back and he told that we
 should not have any more until we ate
 there so I suppose we shall not have any more
 this voyage.

11th Light breeze in the morning from the S. E.
 but it came on to blow and the fog came
 down in the afternoon and we shortened
 sail and lay with our head yards aback until
 10 P.M. the wind went down and the fog clearing
 away we braced forward and stood along and
 the wind.

12th At 12 M. were in Long, 165-37 N. Lat. 10-30 N.

Aug. 1851

12th Good breeze from the Northward run along on the Starboard tack till we came to the ice then wore round and kept away. Passed within a mile of an English Man of War that is up here in search of Sir John Franklin.

13th Were called out this morning at 4 to lower for Bowheads but when we had got about 3 miles from the ship the wind commenced blowing a gale a dense fog shut in around us so turned about to go aboard but we had a hard time of it having to pull right dead to windward I was ~~thoroughly~~ drenched but managed to keep ^{warm} at length after about two hours hard work we reached but we should not have found her then if the Capt had kept firing a small swivel to let us know ^{direction} in what ~~the~~ ^{direction} she was from us. 5 P.M. the fog cleared away the wind moderated some 7 P.M. raised a barhead and lowered the masts. Boat fastened to him but the iron drew out and we lost him the sun sets about 15 minutes past noon. A blizzard about 3 P.M. the weather is much warmer than it was in June. I heard the cry of their being a young man near it. It was

C. G. Perkins

[55]

Aug. 18th

13th From home A.B. and the description given of
the vessel for Henry, which he was on board
of the Minerva of A.B. said it Aug. 22nd - 5th I do
not know as it is him but the description was
very much like him and I never knew any
others in Maine of that name or appearance, so
a part of the Minerva I shall get on my way.

14th Foggy with a strong breeze from the N.E.
4 1/2 P.M. Lowered for a Bowhead but did not take
him.

15th Clear wind blowing a gale lowered for a
whale but the seas ran so high that we could
not see the whale out of the boat. Glad again
with the boat on the river.

16th Wind very high. Turtled the Fore & Main Tapsails
and Hoisted under close reefed main topsail and fore
topsail stay sail.

17th Sunday Gale is rather decreasing in strength
We get no duff now at all nothing for dinner but
hard bread & salt junk with the exception of rice & beans.
Twice a week and some beans that were raised by our
father & cab before the flood once a week these are
the extra luxuries I get along very well on hard
bread & salt water.

Aug. 1851

"18th Foggy all day. With a good breeze from the N.E.
We were beating to windward all day trying to get back
among the whales had a gam with the Latour D'Arville.
"19th Chased some whales but could not get near
them.

"20th Landed at 4 A.M. and chased whales till 1 P.M.
but did not get near enough to strike any.

"21st Foggy all day.

"22nd Wind blowing a gale running under close reefed
topsails & staysail lowered at 8 P.M. and chased a
whale for two hours without success. Landed again.

"23rd after dinner and chased a whale for 6 hours
and at last we (that is the waist boat) got fast but
the sea was so rough, that we could not hold on to
him. He took our line out in about two minutes.

"23rd Pleasant day. The launch took a whale to and
it sank in 25 fathoms of water we came to an
anchor in order to stay till the whale would rise.

"24th Sunday. Hauled the whale up by line and cut it
in but lost the head. The Capt. gave us our duff today.

"25th Very pleasant. today chased whales without success.

"26th Gale from the N.E. Saw whales but it was so rough
that we did not lower for them.

"27th Wind blowing a gale. Tured bare & then topsails &
set the bare sail and started the tripwicks. Saw
whales about dark and then the boat lowered but
not strike any.

Aug. 1851

28th Thurs. Pleasant day lowered for whales
twice before dinner without success 4 P.M.
lowered again and barboat fastened to
one and we killed him all hands turned
in and slept to 4 A.M. the next morning.

29th Fri. Went our usual run, in about 4 hours
and started the try marks again lowered
once for whales but did not get any.

30th Sat. Waist boat went on to two whales
and the boatster missed them.

31st Sun. Finished trying out the two whales
they made two hundred barrels.

Sept. 1851

1st Mon. Commenced stowing downwind
blowing a gale from the N.E. with frequent
squalls of snow.

2nd Tues. Finished stowing down.

3rd Wednes. Barboat fastened to a whale and killed
it in 10 minutes cut it in after dinner.

4th Thurs. Commenced trying out.

5th Fri. Barboat took another whale & cut it
in, in three hours and a half.

Sept 1851

- " 6th Sat. Trying out and stowing down.
- " 7th Sun. Barboat took another whale and
we cut it in, in 3 hours 4 ships in sight
all trying out.
- " 8th Mon. Trying out and stowing down.
Wind blowing a gale from the N.E. with
squalls of snow.
- " 9th Tues. Stowing down very pleasant
He picked up a rope of New York pilot
brig and also a whales tongue.
- " 10th Wednes. Finished trying out and stowing
down spoke the Washington N.B. she has taken
7 whales that make about 1400 lbs. she has
1100 in all. He has got 1400 also spoke the
Latan Desin. she has taken 8 whales.
He picked up the mizenmast & lower rigging of
some ship but there was no mark on it.
- " 11th Thurs. Buggy to day so raped all of the bone
and set up casks. Saw whales about sundown
they appeared to be going to the southward.
The weather is no colder here than it was in
June & July but the days are getting shorter it
rises about half past 5 and sets about 20 minutes
before 7 P.M.

Sept 1854

12th Sep.

I hauled whales in the forenoon but did not succeed in getting any. 7 P.M. wind blew pretty hard from the south quarter. The J.C. and fore sail H.C. rose up at the 3 o'clock P.M. wind blew very hard forced the fore & main top sails.

13th Wind blew very hard all day with a very high sea.

14th Sun. Some more squalls but the wind went down about 12 o'clock and we made sail. We are in lat 73 N. Long. 164 E.

15th Mon. Raised whales at 7 A.M. and covered for them exposed until noon without success most aboard made sail and stood off to the southward.

16th Tues. Light breeze - steering to the southward.

17th Wednes. 3 A.M. wind commenced blowing very hard from N.E. with ice and snow for several days and we are not able to sail.

18th The weather is getting so cold and boisterous that the Capt. has concluded to leave for this season and go into port 7 A.M. - squaring the yards and so on before the wind - steering N.E. & S. 3 P.M. made Cape Elizabeth west to the Labrador Current & St.

Sept 1851

"19th Fri. Wind hauled ahead and air commenced beating to the straits.

"20th Sat. Fair wind but foggy with a cold drizzling rain 8 P.M. started by 10 and stopped at 10 P.M. it being very dark and the wind increasing to a gale the capt. judging it to be imprudent to go nearer the land, closed the topsails & took in the courses overboard and hove to.

"21st Sunday. Wind blowing a gale and a thick fog but were kept and stood along after setting the courses 11 A.M. made the Campmead islands and passed ourselves to the S.W. of the straits 1 P.M. furled mainsail. Stiff gale from the S.W.

"22nd Mon. Wind right ahead blowing a gale beating under double reefed topsails courses and by 1 P.M. moderated and the wind shifted to the N.W. squared the yards and ^{steered} by 4 P.M. almost a calm dark foggy & rainy 11 P.M. brought the ship to the wind with the ~~yards~~ head yards aback and lay there all night.

"23rd Tues. Light breeze in the morning and a visit from the natives from the coast of Asia. Breeze freshened about noon but the fog was very thick and we came half a mile off the shore on Cape Chart twice and got in 7 fathoms water when the wind rose to a gale about sunset.

Sept 1851

23rd Aug. We kept on all night under close reefed topsails going at the rate of 11 knots against a 5 knot current and in the morning were clear of the straits.

24th Aug. very stiff breeze but moderated towards noon and gradually subsided into a dead calm 15 minutes before 4 P.M. all sail was set and not a breath of air stirring and 15 minutes past 4 we were lying to under close reefed maintop sail with the wind blowing a tremendous gale.

25th Thurs. Quite pleasant all day fair wind steering S.S.W. St. Lawrence's island to the eastward of us.

26th Fri. 2 o'clock A.M. wind freshened and soon blew a gale it lashed up & down and gusted the ship & spraker 9 A.M. it moderated again and we made all sail again and altered south with the wind from the East.

27th Sat. Wind shifted to S.W. about 8 A.M. when a gale blew us on our course under close reefed topsails with the courses furled.

28th Sunday. A good 8 point breeze fair wind the air is fast & driving the calm regions of the Arctic circle and very glad we all shall be when we get where we can sit down and sleep 5 minutes without shivering & shaking with the cold which has been the case ever since the first of last May.

Sept 1851

" 29th Mon. Fair, light breeze from the S.W. Ship chest open, today we are in 58th N. Latitude.
 " 31st Tues. Fair wind blowing at the rate of 4 or 5 knots.

October 1851

" 1st Wed. Fine day, but a head wind increased towards night to a gale Lat. 56-17 at 12 M.
 " 2nd Thurs. Good breeze freshened towards night to a gale at 10 o'clock P.M. the wind blew tremendously took in all sail and lay under bare poles ^{dis}
 " 3rd Fri. No abatement in the gale took aboard in
 " 4th Sat. Gale still continues with unabated force with frequent squalls of hail & sleet
 " 5th Sun. Storm moderated towards noon and at 7 o'clock P.M. had all sail on her again
 " 6th Mon. Fair wind from the N.W. course Lat. 55-30 at 12 M.
 " 7th Tues. Fair wind but not much of it
 " 8th Wed. Fine warm day nothing doing on deck
 " 9th Thurs. Stiff breeze from the N.E. Day islands in sight to the eastward & us wind kept rising till it blew a gale at 12 o'clock midnight watch had everything in but close reefed main & fore stay sail. Still harder work in main & fore stay sail. Wind blew still harder took in main & fore stay sail of have never seen it blow harder.

10th but is moderated towards night and the wind shifted to the S.W. We are in Lat. 51

11th Lat. 51st wind but rather squally. Wind rose about dawn and we took in topgallant sails, 3rd, 4th & 5th & furlled the top sails.

12th Sun. Wind blowing very hard furlled the topsails.

13th Mon. Wind moderated Lat 47-46.

14th Wind freshening all day took in sail after dinner, on lay too under close reefed maintopsail & foretopmast stay sail.

15th Tues. Wind increasing and a very heavy sea furlled maintop-sail & set a gorse-reefed main brace. I never saw the wind blow harder. we shipped very heavy seas and in the middle of sea struck the waistcoat and tearing it away from the grivies and table falls threw it half way to the maintop but we managed to save it. The deck was covered with water most of the time half knee deep.

16th Wed. Calm in the morning and we set double reefed topsails fore sail & main sail and put the ship upon her course to going about 4 knots per hour.

17th A sad and awful accident befall one of our number this morning. Party named Bridget A.M. Henry & day the

black man had occasion to go in the fore chains while
there the ship made a sudden heavy roll and the
sea coming up over him washed him from his hold
he cried out and Richard Williams ^{fearing} ~~him~~ ^{him} ~~was~~ ^{was}
and saw him he immediately gave the alarm
the ship was brought up into the wind the main
hailed back and a boat lowered in 3 minutes from
the time the alarm was given he was heard to
cry out once after the ^{boat} lowered they pulled for him
but it was too late no trace of him was to be
found and after a long search they were obliged to
return with sad and heavy hearts knowing that
he had such to rise no more in ^{this} life one cause
probably of his drowning so soon was because he had
a great quantity of clothing on so that it must have been
impossible for him to support himself without the
aid of anything and owing to what I call the criminal
carelessness of the Captain there has been nothing with
it was a hand spike (which would be of no use to a
drowning man) to throw overboard to a man since
we left N.B. with piece of board or plank to get along
the unfortunate man would in all probability been
able to keep up until the boat could have reached
him He was very lively and merry always ready
for a good joke and always willing to do his share of
work He was a free born black native of Sierra Leone
about 24 years old He was in Lat 43-14
Long 175-18 W.

"18th Fine day with 10 knot breeze with a light
occasionally 5 P.M. furled main top, jacks and rat
and reef in the mizen top sail

Oct 1851

7 1851
5657

19th Sun. Quite pleasant today Light breeze from the N. Course east by south

20th Mon. Weather rather thick. Wind hauled to the east scrubbed the mainmast down and repaired some of the damages received in the last gale 7 P.M. raining with some smart gusts of wind took in the jib and fore & main topgallant sails.

21st Tues. Fair wind very pleasant and comfortable washed the inside of the bulwarks and deck. Course S. S. E.

22nd Wednes. Stiff 10 knot breeze from S. W. and rather squally with some thunder & lightning. Lat. at 12 M. 39-41 N.

23rd Thurs. Breeze hard, good steering S. S. E. Lat. at 12 M. 38-40 N. 7 P.M. wind moderated same and we set the mainsail & Sib.

24th Fri. Fine breeze in the morning but moderated down before noon. Lat. 36-48 Lat 12 M.

25th Sat. Raining with some thunder & lightning squalls about 10 o'clock A.M. a very hard squall struck the ship on the beam and carried away the Lib. V. beams and left them floating along side all hands were called and a watch took in all sail but close reefed maintop sail and foretopmast staysail while the other cleared away the wreck and hoisted the spars & rigging all in S. S. E.

Oct. 1851

"26th Sun. Cloudy with showers wind from the S.W. S.E. made sail at 4 o'clock P.M. a good bar & knot breezes

"27th Mon. Very squally with a steady fall of rain 1 o'clock P.M. we had the hardest squall that I ever saw we took in all sail and lay with bare poles it lasted about 45 minutes

"28th Tues. Fine warm day but no wind sails were shuffling all day Lat. at 12 M. 32-18.

"29th Wednes. Fine day wind ahead busy getting a jibboom ready to send out. broke out for coal and water.

"30th Thurs. Fine clear day sent out a new jibboom and spritsail yard and set up the gags & stays 5 o'clock P.M. wind hauled to the N.E. rainy through the night.

"31st Fri. Warm day bent the jib which reached the try masts removed the old hawse to pieces and finished repairing the waist boat and davits and swung it on to the cranes.

Nov. 1851

"1st Sat. Fine pleasant day expect - to be in port in two or three days we are getting things ready Lat 25-35 at 12 M.

"2nd Sun. Beautiful day the finest that we have had for several months

Nov. 1857

2673

2^d Sat. 23-2 at 12 M.

3^d Mon. 5 A.M. raised land on our weather beam
at 8 A.M. raised Oahu right ahead 2 P.M. took a pilot
and came to an anchor about 4 P.M. in the harbor.
There are about 20 whale ships here. several
merchantsmen and five men of war vessels here.

4th Tues. Very pleasant but rather warm took our
boys out and dried it and bundled it.

5th Wednes. The Capt. called us all aft this morning
and told us that he was going to send the oil home
and wished to know whether we were willing to
help discharge it or not said if we were not we
might take our things and go a shore upon which
the cooper, carpenter and boatsteerer, the the cook and
ten foremast hands left us.

6th Thurs. Starboard watch ashore on liberty to day

7th Starboard watch have liberty to day.

8th Sat. 87 men who left us (viz.) Compton, Carroll,
Loud, Myers, Bright, William Brown went on board the
sloop of war Vandalia. Ransom, Cook, West, Harrington the
boatsteerer have on board an American merchantsman
bound to Calcutta & from thence to New York at \$12,
per month.

9th Sun. Very pleasant but too warm
for comfort.

10th Mon. Commenced breaking out the oil.
The Capt. hired 12 kanakas to work it.

Nov. 1851.

10th The ship caught fire last night from the galley I saw it first it did not burn much but if it had not been discovered about the time it was it might have done considerable damage William Dunn (the blacksmith) & George Parker are of the foremast hands left today There is only three left forward now.

11th Wednes. We are breaking out our oil and putting on board the barque Volga of Breinhaven.

12th Thurs. Very warm several ships have arrived since we came The Abm. Barker with 1600. The Montpelier with 1400. the Bark Arab 1000 The Newburghport of Stonington 1600 the Saratoga

13th Fri. Pleasant but warm still it work breaking out the oil There is one of Bigsby's sons of Essex on board the Newburghport I have not seen him yet so that I cannot say anything about him

14th Sat. Some ~~shower~~ nothing worthy of note occurred

15th Sun. Fine day with the exception of light showers I attended church this evening and listened to a very good sermon on godliness text: 1st Timothy 4th Chap 8th verse by the rev. Mr. Taylor an American missionary There were a gentleman & lady invited

Nov. 1857

[697]

"16th Mon. Finished breaking out the oil
to day but did not get it all stowed
"17th Commenced stowing our lower hold
and filling the casks with salt water
we have not disturbed the grand tier
of oil at all we have but 980 bbls on board
the Holga and shall send all of our bare
"18th Tues. Finished stowing our hold and are
putting the bare on board the Holga and setting
up Rigs for fresh water.
"19th Thurs.

November 1st 1857.
at + We are still in port but the
snipe is nearly put to sea and we are
now waiting for a crew
"8th Capt. Lewis has succeeded in
getting a crew at last and we
have up our anchor and shall sail
as soon as the wind comes fair.
We had two men belonging to
the Bark Arab stowed down our
lower hold but the police found
them today and put them in the port
Our stevedore has run away
"11th Hoisted anchor at 6 o'clock A.M. and left
Oran.

December 1851.

"21st Sunday. Very pleasant day we have had very pleasant weather ever since we left port have been steering S. E. we are going to Ascension Is. for wood fresh meat and fruit
Lat. at 12 M. 2-41 N.

"22nd Tues. Fine breeze from the N.E. came W.S.S.
Lat. 0-26"-29"

"23rd Thurs. Christmas day clear and a good breeze from the N.E. 8 o'clock A.M. raised a school of sperm whales on the starboard beam luffed up and ^{tried} to attack to windward of them but they were going to fast for us.

"26th Warm with a good breeze from the N.E.

"27th Sat. Pleasant day occupied making shungarr and repairing the steering rigging
breeze West good breeze from the E.

"28th Sunday. Very pleasant day but warm fair wind from the E. breeze W.S.S.
Lat. 1°-32'.

"29th Mon. Clear fine day with a good breeze from the E.N.E. breeze W.S.S.
unbent the foretop sail and repaired it & bent it again Our ships compass are nearly half of them down with bad

December 1851

29th Diseases contracted in port The chief mate, third mate, cooper, two boatsteers, & five fire-mast hands some of them are very bad I should think that the sight of these men would drive any one from civility if their moral and religious principles did not

30th Tues. Fine day but very warm
31st Wednes. Spreading sails Lat 1-S. Long 177 W.

Jan. 1852

1st ~~Thursday~~ Thursday. We are in port Lat. to day and it is of course very warm It has been a dead calm for the last 16 hours Two enormous sharks have been following in our wake all day course S. by E.

4th Sunday Very fine day Made Byrons island one of the King Mills group about 50 natives came on board with hats & cocoa nuts for barter they are very fine looking natives the females ~~are~~ very good features and graceful figures but are very loose and dissipated in their actions. we took one white man with the women there are about a dozen white men on the island mostly Americans It lies in Lat 1-18 S. Long. 176 W.

Jan. 1852.

15th Mon. Very warm. Make. Hope island
it is a small island lies in Lat 2° 58' S.
Long. 177° E. the natives came on board
the males wear no clothes at all and
the females only wear a short mat around
their loins which reaches about half way
to their knees. They exhibit a deplorable
want of morality and natural modesty
and have no restraint at all as their
sensual passions and I was both grieved
and mortified to find that our men
could be quite as shameless in their actions
as these poor benighted creatures some of
them ~~at~~ have evidently been well brought
up and accustomed to good society
but they seem to lay aside all morality
and religion and even common decency and
let their basest animal passions reign
unchecked by reason or morality. For my
part hope I shall never be witness to such
another scene of depravity and excess as
that I have seen these few days past.
I intended to no religion and very little
morality but I cannot so far forget the
respect I owe to myself, to my friends and
above all to the commands of my maker
as to help these poor creatures to their
eternal destruction by my own actions.

Jan. 1852.

^{with} 5th example I have been a great sinner
 am still but I do try not to break
 Gods commandments knowingly but if there was
 no restraint of that nature I do think that
 my own natural sense of propriety and taste
 would forbid my having any connection with
 these disgusting creatures. There I met Helen
 Elizabeth in my infancy she who is all purity
 and modesty and although I feel that she is
 lost to me forever in this world still her
 image is ever present & in my heart would it
 not be sacrilege in me to touch one of them
 I feel that it would and my sisters if ~~they~~
 live to return ~~and~~ I collected myself with
 these creatures) could fold them in my arms
 I said, no, I know that I could not and I
 thank God from the depths of soul that
 He has given me restraining influences to
 keep me from placing any more barriers
 between me & those so dear to me.
 Sailed for Mr. Hamilton 12:30 AM. about 50
 of sperm oil

6th Ex. Math. Raters island but did
 touch it lies in Lat 2°32' S Long. 176°45' E
 H

Sun. 1852.

" 7th Weather is uncomfortable warm
Made Crammers island and brought
fish of the natives they ~~are~~ go people
- naked and they will only take
tobacco or knives in trade

This island lies in Lat 1-30 S.
and Long 175-9 E.

" 11th Sun. Ship breeze from the E. Course W.
5 P. M. visit a school of sperm whales and
looked for them but owing to the
turbulence of the hour we were unable
take any look in sail and lay have
in all night in hopes seeing them in
the morning.

" 12th Mon. Tues. Made Ocean island last
night about 4 P. M. and off on all
night found the harbor of N. B. here
nothing and went ashore with 4 boats
in search this morning far wood
had to anchor the boats about 3 o'clock
this morning from the beach and
waited at a reef the natives swim
and work the boat and represent the
the natives in the island we reached
the island and is a small island
about 1000 ft long and 500 ft wide
it is about 100 ft high

Oct 12,

51st Commenced raining about 9 A.M. with a high wind & drove raised the topsails & put the Mainmast up.

January 1852.

"22nd Thurs. rained all day no wind Our 2nd & 3rd
mates are sick with syphilitic disease

"23rd Good breeze from the N.E. course N.W. by N.
Buis engaged in setting up casks

"24th Sat Fine day and a brisk breeze steering N.W. by N.
Lat. 7-45 N. weather is very warm I think
I have never been in warmer.

"25th Sunday. Fine day with a good breeze
from the Northward course N.W. by N. Lat 8-44 N.

"26th pleasant but quite warm yet Lat 10-1 N.

"27th Quite fair calm and an 8 knot breeze
Lat. 11-8 N. Long. 152 E.

"28th Pleasant with a fine breeze from
the N.E. course N.W. by N. 4 P.M. raised two of
the Leadrone islands viz Guam & Rota these
islands belong to Spain there is consid-
erable of a town on Guam and a great
many whalers visit there to recruit and
Guam lies in 13-28 N Lat and 145-48
E Long. Rota is in 14-9 N Lat and 145-20
E Long. We passed between the two islands

"29th Thurs. Very strong breeze from
S.E. course is by S. Lat 18-3.

January 1852.

3rd Jan. Breeze is here moderate today
 evening 1st Lat. 14-42 N. Long. 140th
 31st Jan. Rather squally today, especially
 towards night.

February 1852.

1st Same hard squalls in the morning water
 took in topgallants and doubtless reefed
 the topgallants wind round to the S. W.
 Weather cleared up in the forenoon and
 we set all sail again Lat 15-48 N.
 2nd Mon. Fine day wind shifted to the N. E.
 at work repairing the standing rigging
 chief mate is quite unwell was bed today
 Lat 15-54 N.

3rd Tues. Pleasant day breeze light and
 morning.

5th Thurs. Stiff breeze from the N.
 freshened towards noon to a gale
 took in St. Andrew's topgallants reefed the
 main sail & furlled the main sail & set all
 and then continued on all day
 with the wind about
 five points from

6th Fri. Breeze is here all day
 Lat 17-44 N.

Dec. 1852.

" 1st Sat Wind moderated some distance the
reefs out of the topsails & set the courses in
& topgallant sails carried away the jib and
went out a new one. Tension 11. 11. Lat
14-45 N. Long 124-5 E. Wind land ahead
about double shortened sail and hove too
in the night.

" 2nd Sunday. Wind increased from the
land at night and passed the harbor
island about 5 miles to the northward
of the point - weather fine at 11 AM
21-11 N. Lat 12-23 E. Long 124-5 E.

25th Mon and today
" 3rd Strong breeze from the Eastward
increased towards night and hauled to
the Northward and being near the land
we took in the jib & mainsail and furled
the fore & mizen topsails close reefed the
mizen & hove too

" 4th Wind blowed very hard all day and
there was a thick fog and some rain.

" 5th brightened up a little in day
12 M. got an altitude and found we
were 60 miles from the land
made sail and raised land about
3 miles off. and saw some mountains

1853

Feb. 1851

12th M^{rs}. We were moving but we have not
 been 3rd clock were hoisted by a
 pilot got the cable up and got the
 anchor off the bars got inside of
 the passage about dark but the coming
 out ahead we were obliged to drop
 anchor and wait for a favorable
 moment have up anchor about 9th M.
 the tide shifted to a fair point
 and dropped anchor at 14 P.M. there are
 about 20 whale ships here and a dozen
 merchants ships brigs and schooners
 one english 74 are staying here - two
 american sloops of war the Mantua
 Saratoga and the steam
 frigates. The small bay has been
 out as far as it goes but is not very good
 I believe

13th M^{rs}. Nothing is going on
 the shore of the bay in today and
 reports the loss of her second mate
 who was killed by a sperm whale

March 1852

24th

We have now been in Hong Kong
three weeks and each ^{watch} has had seven days
liberty. We had 24 hours each time
There are a good number of whites here
and a large number of Malays & Lascars
and I should think from 6 to 8 thousand
Chinese the buildings are mostly European
and the outside are well finished but the
the insides are more prettified up with
very thin lath. The English have very
large commodious barracks and Hospital
here the 54th Regt of Foot & Regt of Artillery & a Regt
of Lascars in the employ of the English are
stationed here a few of the rich East India
merchants also reside here the trade is chiefly
in silk cotton & other light dry goods and various
and fruits the tea trade being at Shanghai
about 40 miles from here on the Canton river
and 10 miles below Canton city. The retail
business is all carried on by Chinese they invariably ask
double what the Chinese will give for a thing and will
not give in getting change at other places. I have seen
dead of smallpox many in Canton. It is now very common
this morning and changed from the lower end of the river
and our pilot (a Chinese) ran to a house but we got off without
any change at Hong Kong and at our men is sick with
the smallpox of 1st class common was sent to the Hospital

March 1852.

3rd Tues. the night we had four visitors
in the evening and three for breakfast and
dinner. At one breakfast we had a mother and
her child a new cook a man that was formerly a
Methodist preacher in N.Y.

4th Wednes. anchor and went out in company with the
same friends & ship brighten got outside about two P.M.
The wind was the same and we had no wind the
1st of June. A strong breeze from the S.E. sharp hauler on
the wind on the Starboard tack and the ship in sight and
several Chinese junk.

5th Thurs. the wind a large merchant ship passed us
went by a mile on our lee at 12 M. today we were
probably twenty miles right to a good harbor region and the
wind the main sail & jib.

6th Frid. clearing a gale from the S.W.

7th Satur. Made a little closer the main sail & jib
raised hauled about three on our lee and
saw a number of Chinese junk and ships
and stood away on the Starboard tack.

8th Thurs. More moderate - we have been
beating now five days but have not been
able to gain more than six or seven
miles in all. At seven thirty we were
about 10 miles from the S.E.

9th Thurs. Pleasant except a sharp fog very
thick from the S.E.

March 1852 Journal Continued
13th Sat blowing hard under double
reefed topsails two sails passed by us
about 5 P.M. the Washington & Brighton ex
N.B.

14th Wed. across Glad visit with the Brighton
under topsails at night

15th Mon. Pleasant day but squally. across
double reefed the topsails and took in the
mainsail & jib. AM

16th Tues. Moderate had another visit with
the Brighton some rain fell towards
night

17th Wind blowing a gale from the
N.E.

18th Thurs. Spoke the English Whaler Rhone
belonging to Sydney N.S.W. and had a rather
short visit from the Brighton The Capt.
has to stand watch near Mr. Smith &
Mr. Davis are both sick

19th Pleasant with a good breeze the
sloop have been beating two weeks now
and have made but 50 miles

20th Fine day with a strong breeze

21st Sunday. Quite pleasant weather
the weathered men 2 or 3 of our men
are sick two boatswains, the first & second
mates

March 1852 Journal Continued

22nd Mon. Rather rough & double reefed the
top sails took the main sail & jib

23rd Tues. More moderate reefing the main-
top sail.

24th Wednes. Spoke the American clipper-
ship "Challenger" bound to San Francisco, Cal.
Raised the Island of Kure and beat
along down the coast to the southward.

25th Thurs. Pleasant with a fair breeze & were
in good luck.

26th Fri. Passed between the South point of Kure
and the Vela Norte rocks and to the northward of
the Barber Islands.

27th Sat. Good breeze from the N.E.
Berthed after 12 M. lowered down topsails
took in main sail jib & spanker.

28th Sun. Continued blowing pretty
hard till about night.

29th Mon. Stiff breeze from the S.W. course
to the N.

30th Tues. Warm day Good breeze all sail
set steering for the Arctic Ocean.

31st Wednes. Wind shifted to the N.E.

Good thunder & lightning with considerable
rain Sat. 25th 11.

April 1852. Journal continued

"1st Thurs. All fools day. Very pleasant and warm. Our sail in sight at work repairing the rigging.

"2nd Fri. Weather thick with a light breeze and some thunder & lightning in the night.

"3rd Sat. Some very heavy thunder showers this forenoon accompanied with a good deal of rain raised two of the Looe islands they lie in Lat. 26 N. Long. 128 E.

"4th Sunday Fine warm day but had a very heavy shower in the night.

"5th Mon. Good breeze from the N.W. Lat. 29-30 N. Long. about 132 E. Course N.E. by E.

"6th Tues. Good breeze and kept freshening 10 A.M. doubled reefed the topails. 2 P.M. furlled the mainsail and furl 10 P.M. saw very hard chase reefed the main topail furlled fore & main topails.

"7th Wednes. Fair continued without abatement all day leaving from the N.W. Saw the shore of New Britain on the opposite tack (the starboard).

"8th Thurs. Fine day with a fair wind from the N.W. Course N.E.

"9th Very strong breeze raised a long & conical shaped rock about 60 feet in height which was not down in chart Lat. 31 S. Lon.

- April 1852 Journal Continued
- 10th Sat. Gale continued without interruption except some hard squalls. Unbent the mainsail to repair it. Weather is getting quite clearing.
- 11th Sun. Totalled pleasant but blew a gale of wind from the N. morning under close reefed topsails and foresail.
- 12th Mon. Rather pleasant. Lat. 33-1/2.
- 13th Tues. Wind and quite warm and pleasant weather.
- 14th Wednes. Still warm and pleasant very much warm. Lat. 36-1 Long. 150-40 West.
- 15th Thurs. Squally this morning and it turned to a gale and the wind came out ahead.
- 16th Fri. Not much change in weather. Our three youngest mates are both laid up with the epidemic disease and are dangerous. The third mates case is quite doubtful. John has taken great deal of mercury and is settled in his joints.
- 17th Pleasant day with good breeze. Lat. 38-1/2 and 39-1/2.
- 18th Sun. Clear day, a usual night. Lat. 40-1/4.
- 19th Mon. Fine day with snow. Lat. 41-30. Saw a number of right whale.

Journal continued April 1852.

"2nd 11th Buss. ship hoisted very gaily
this morning the decks and rigging were
covered with snow but the most of it
was shook off during the day which was a
clear and pleasant but cool day. Lat. 42-30 N.
Long. 110-15 W. Quite pleasant today but
rather cool. A boat went down the main rigging
and a ship in sight from the mast head
astern. Course N.E. by E. 43-8 Lat.

"2nd 12th Buss. Cold today and rather foggy
raised a ship about a mile to seaward of us

"2nd 13th Buss. Commenced raining about the middle
of the night and was accompanied with a thick
fog the breeze freshening towards morning
shortened to close reefed topsails and foresail
raised a ship about a mile to seaward of us
at one o'clock at four ran down and spoke her
and it proved to be the English ship Rhane of
Sydney paid her account and had her doctor
come aboard of us to see our sick of whom we
have quite a number viz. the 1st, 3^d, & 4th mates
one boatsteward and 3 foremast al^s with epidemic
Choleraic disease

Passed some on our way again two islands I did
not learn their names but they belong to the "Cham"
group at the mouth of the Bering Sea Lat. 45-14
Course E.N.E. and a ship seen from the north.

Journal continued April 1852. [87]

24th Sat. Some snow squalls the weather is very cold, water freezes solid on deck saw a right whale but it was too rough to lower and we cannot get but two boats now Lat. 47-49 North Course S. by E.

25th Sun. breeze moderated some made sail and when we went to loose them found that they were frozen stiff.

26th Strong breeze from the N.W. and very cold everything is full of frost Lat. 49-50

27th Tues. Fine clear day but cold as any December weather at home Lat. 52-10 Course N. by N. wind from the West.

28th Wednes. Fine day with the exception of some squalls 3 sails in sight one proved to be the Behne exchanged visits with her after dinner 1 o'clock P.M. raised Bherings island on our starboard bow about 3 points Heard of the death of the cooper whom we left in Hong Kong of the small ship his name was Chen he was a native of Sagharan Is. Island.

29th Thurs. Very pleasant and warmer than it was some before for several days Bherings & Chappin islands in sight There is a light head wind we wish to go to the north west of Jolker isl. and S. E. of Bherings the Behne is a few miles to the seaward of us we had been in sight within 100 miles another sail in sight ahead of us.



Journal continued April & May 1852^[89]
" Apr 31st Fri. Stiff from the W. course N. by E.
last sight of Bherings about noon took in
sail at 6 o'clock P.M. and stood quarter
weather

May 1st Sat. Foggy all day laying to
and Sunday Calm with frequent squalls of
snow spoke the Liverpool of Rob. reported
the City with two Bowhead whales 2 P.M. raised
two whales and gave chase but without success
took in sail and lay to under close reefed
main topsails.

" 3rd Mon. th Even gale lasted all day with snow
and very cold fogging and sail are covered with
snow and ice

" 4th Tues. A light breeze three ships in sight and
one of them hailing 5 o'clock P.M. lowered for a
bowhead whale and the mate might have struck
it probably if he had not been so intoxicated
that he could not see the whale a ships length
off weather squally with considerable snow during
the night

" 5th Wednes. Exceedingly pleasant all day but rather
cool raised the Peninsula of Chamshatka ahead
about 5 A.M. but could not get within 10 or
12 miles of the shore on account of the ice
saw a number on the ice and a number of
" 6th Thurs. Very pleasant and a sea calm spoke
the ship of Nantucket saw an ship hailing

Journal continued May 1st 52.

"6th Raised Baulheads at 4 P.M. and chased 4 hours
with no success Lat. 57-23

"7th Fri. Good breeze from the N. standing to
the E. 15 ships in sight and two of them
boiling saw Baulhead out for an off. to give
chase spoke the Orizimbo of N.B. 8 months from
home with 30 bls of sperm oil

"8th Sat. Stiff breeze saw Baulheads and chased
without success. Spoke the Barrow's Harvest
and Canton Packet of N.B.

"9th Sunday Breeze variable of snow and rain
wind weather very cold Spoke the G. Washington
of Barabahn they are in Lat 59 Long. 171 East
with sight. Good breeze from the E. S.W. Several sails in

"10th Pleasant day fastened to an Esquimaux whale
but the iron drew out spoke the Manangahala
of N.B. cutting in a whale saw the Hibernia
B. Norton of N.B.

"11th Stiff breeze spoke the ship Herald of N.B.
10 months from home also the Mentor cutting
in a Baulhead 8 months from home

"12th Breeze quite fresh all day Lat 59-41.

"13th Breeze above snow saw two ships boiling
but saw no whales of the right kind
8 P.M. becalmed

"14th Sat. Several sails in sight we are coasting
along shore quite a breeze

Journal continued May 1852

16th Sunday Fine pleasant day spoke the Montpelier N.B. 2nd class oil since she left Cape

17th Very light breeze from the S. S. course N. have struck about same to avoid the ice

18th We have much pleasanter weather this season so far than we had last but can not see any whales standing sea watches again Lat 58-37

19th Fine day with a light breeze 21st Breeze Buggy with some snow we have been trying to go N.E. but are stopped by the ice spoke a stinging tar bark and 3 more vessels

28th Weather has been very unsettled this week blowing a gale some of the time and then a dead calm 8 ships in sight today all close to the ice waiting for it to break up so that they can get to Cape Maddens Lat 58-43 Long. about 178 E.

31st Breeze and rainy for the last ten or twelve days and considerable wind with it spoke the Canton Packet the ship George & the Lagan of N.B. Lat about 60 Long. 178 E.

Journal Continued June 1852.

- " 1st Weather cleared up some 3 ships in sight Land right ahead some ice near the shore Spoke the Herald of N.B.
- " 2nd Pleasant spoke the James Edwards of N.B. kept company with her all day
- " 3rd Very pleasant. In company with the James Edwards all day saw a Bowhead 7 P.M. thick fog came down Lat. 59-8.
- " 4th Fine warm day steering up towards Cape St. Charles Lat. 59-48
- " 5th Sat. Buggy with a stiff breeze shortened sail towards night and hove to with the head yards aback.
- " 6th Mon. Pleasant and warm are but a few miles from the main land had a visit from the natives.
- " 8th Dead calm for the last twenty-four hours. One sail in sight Lat. 61-37 Long. 172
- " 9th Tides. Light breeze from the S.W. 1 P.M. raised bowsprit and lowered for them without success 3 sails in sight Lat. 62-7
- " 10th Raised Cape St. Lucas and about 20 ships 2 boiling. Spoke the Liverpool &

- [93]
- Journal Continued June 1852.
- 10th months from home 2 boatloads
- 11th Buggy all day.
- 12th Sat. 18 ships in sight two
hailing spoke. Larries Maury N.B.
made a spee at Sheddens. saw boatloads
but could not get near them.
- 13th Sun Made the Bay of Archangel.
saw whales and lowered for them
but could not get near them 3 sails
in sight.
- 14th Mon. Raining with some fog saw
whales but did not get near enough
to lower.
- 15th Tues. Fine day saw a great many
whales and lowered for them but
did not succeed in striking any
spoke the skinned of N.B. one whale
lowered away the Starboard boat for
a whale at 11 o'clock P.M. and did not
give up the chase until 3 P.M. the
sun rises a few minutes before two o'clock
and sets about 11 P.M.
- 16th Wed. calm saw several whales
and gave chase but did not get near
them saw two ships hailing.
- 17th Buggy all day.
- 18th Buggy most of the time saw two
ships hailing Sat. 6 P.M.

Journal Continued June 1852.
"19th Saw plenty of whales but did not succeed in getting any although we were in chase of them nearly all day and night saw 10 ships take the whales and cut them in

"20th. Clear. - Good breeze. Land in sight 16 ships in sight bailing and one cutting in 8 o'clock P.M. lowered and chased ^{up till} 11 P.M.

"21st Lowered at 4 o'clock A.M. and the waist boat fastened to a whale and the second mate killed it but it was about 4 hours elysing commenced cutting at 11 o'clock A.M. and finished at 4 P.M. ~~at~~ saw ship Dover of N. Le. bailing.

"22nd. Commenced bailing foggy nearly all day spoke ship Okeas of N.B. with 3 whales reports the India of N.B. with 5 whales and the India of N.L. with 8 and saw 17 ships bailing.

"22nd. Changed the day as we are in N. Long. now and shall be far the most of the time to come bailing today.

"23rd. Fine pleasant day 45 ships in sight this morning 2 P.M. lowered down and the Larboard fastened to a whale and killed it it be a large whale cut in and then all hands turned in for 7 hours Sat. 62-54

Journal continued June & July 1852. ^[95]
24th Thurs. Bailing today spoke the bark
Septemo of N. L. with two whales also
the Paulusoff of N. B. with two had a
boatstrewer killed by a right whale
in Lat. 57 N.

25th Frigg today saw the bark Martha
of N. B. chasing whales 20 odd ships in sight
only four bailing

26th Wind blowing quite from the northward

27th Finished bailing blowing a gale of
wind.

28th Blowing pretty hard lowered for whales
but did not get near them one ships boats
fastened to one killed and sunk it saw
the two brothers of N. B. stowing down oil

29th Finished stowing down. The two whales stowed
two hundred and five bbls.

30th Lowered at 11 o'clock A. M. and the starboard
boat fastened to whale and Mr. Durrall killed
it but had our boat stove spoke the H.
Bashen with 5 whales the Good Return with 3
and the bark Pioneer with one also the Bengal
of N. L. with one cut in our whale.

Sailed

1st Hammerhead bailing saw the ship Cybee
of N. L. cut in a whale lowered once but
did not get the whales she are in C. B. Lat.
Long. 178 West

Journal continued July 1852.

" 2nd. Brn. Foggy nearly all day. Spoke
the ship Janus N.B. with 5 whales upon
the Goustrass Metacorn of N.B. both wrecked
the Oriamba with 7 whale took four
of them within 24 hours.

" 3rd. Good breeze spoke the Bark Eugene
of N.B. with two whales.

" 4th. Very pleasant we are close to the
ice saw a large number of whales among
the ice lowered the boats pulled in
to it and the harbor boat fastened
to a large but lost their line and
the standard boat also fastened to one
but could not get him. 5 P.M. discovered
a dead whale ran along side fastened
to it and cut it in the fore throat
lastly. minutes about it such was the
manner in which my fourth was spent
and I can sadly say that I never worked
as hard upon a fourth before saw a ship
cutting in whales. I am in hopes that we
shall get oil enough this season for
although I suppose that I am looked upon as
an outcast by those who were once my friends
and am only thought of as an object of pity
and scorn yet I have not lost my feelings
my affections are as warm as ever towards
them if these lines should ever meet
their eyes I hope they will believe that
although my acts (some of them) have been criminal
yet my nature has not been perverted and

the affections that were implanted in
 my heart in childhood and manhood still
 remain as deeply rooted as before ^{became the} despised
 creature that I now am. it is only one shame
 at then that they will never see me again
 my life is perilous every time that we
 are fast to a whale it requires great skill
 and judgment to kill one those enormous
 creatures even the most skillful are sometimes
 killed but if I am spared I shall return
 and visit the friends of my youth once more
 if I could only hear from them what a load
 it would take from my mind but not a
 word have I heard and it is now almost two
 years since I saw many times in a day do I ask
 myself if shall find ^{them} living when I return if
 I do return at all my father my sisters my
 brothers where are they Elizabeth once more
 but now forever lost to me art thou another
 I tremble when I think it and yet my thoughts
 continually revert to her I know not why it
 is that they have should seem to strengthen others
 people who were apparently deeply in love at
 one time would soon forget it and attach
 themselves to some one else but my feelings towards
 E. have never wavered and although I know how
 utterly unworthy of her I am yet ^{my} love cannot harm
 her for she will never know it I do not even
 think of that last winter at school I was happy then
 but I am miserable unhappily living now my years

Journal continued July 1852

gentle heart never feel a pang that is continually whining noise will be the last prayer of O.C.G.

" 5th Clearer day. The mast don't fastened to a whale but the men down and are lost
" 6th Foggy all day spoke the Sealard with 7 whales reports the Siagana with 10 also the Orinimbo with 11 The ship Harren of Harren was burnt three days ago all hands were saved

" 7th Stiff breeze a large quantity of floating ice about Starboard boat fastened to a whale and lost him together 3 irons cutting in whales. One of our kanakas below the knee wind blowing a gale from the southward

" 8th Clear. Foggy all day finished stowing down 8 P.M. raised a dead whale took it along side
" 9th Out in our whale and commenced trying out spoke the Bradbury of N.E. with 5 whales

" 10th Clearer day. Same day. Starboard boat fastened to a whale and lost their line 10 P.M. Starboard boat struck a whale and killed it

" 11th Sun. Commenced cutting ice at 8 A.M. saw the Orinimbo cutting her eleventh whale three other ships in sight cutting

" 12th Wind blowing freshly fresh from the North

" 13th Foggy most of the time saw whales but they were all going to windward too fast to give chase. We are not more than 15 or 20 miles from land
Sat. 6th Lane. 177-178 feet

Journal continued July 1852, [92]
14th Wednes. Good breeze finished bailing &
at 5 P.M. lowered for whales The Scotland also
lowered for the same whales but our starboard
boat struck one and that frightened the others
so that the S. boats were obliged to go ahead
anything. Got our whale along side about
7 P.M. and then all hands turned in
15th All hands called at 4 A.M. and commenced
stowing down but the weather grew unfavorable
towards noon and we left off stowing to cut
in our whale.

16th Raining part of the all hands on deck stowing
down in the fore hold 6 P.M. started the try works
17th Sat. Fine day with a good breeze lowered at
7 o'clock A.M. for whales and the starboard boat fastened
to one about 9 A.M. but she ran with them
so fast that the other boats could not fasten
and she did not get him killed until 6 P.M.
and they were then out of sight of the ship
probably from 14 to 15 miles to windward of her.
She went up to the whale and got him
along side about 12 P.M. 6 ships were whaling
in our vicinity but only two of them got
whales although there was a large number in
sight.

18th Sun. Fine pleasant day stowed down
90 bbls. of oil and cut in our whale spoke the knife
with the Barbies (or N.B.) also the Ben. Tucker with 5

Journal Continued July 1859
July 19th Mon. Pleasant day with a stiff breeze spoke
the Brighton of N.B. with no oil this season
also the South Boston of G.G. with 13 whales.

"20th Fine clear day spoke the Latour De Pinn.
of Havre with ⁸ whales also the A. Barker with 8 the Bark
Gandace of N.L. with none the Catherine N.L. with 5
and heard of the Charles Carroll of N.L. with 17
hundred lbs this season.

"22nd Fine day but no whales to be seen
Finished trying out Lat. 64-54. Long. 176 West.

"23rd Fri. started off the Leaver and in-land
today

"24th Finished staving down our 8 whales
have made a little over 800 lbs.

"25th Sun. Pleasant day the air turning we
got through the straits but have a head
wind spoke the Bark President of Charleston
with 7 whales also the Ship Lydia of N.H.
with 8 whales.

"26th Buggy nearly all day. Have not seen
any Barheads for nearly a week past.

"27th Buggy all day spoke the Benj. Tucker
with 5 whales saw two ships at anchor
off Kings island bailing.

"28th Pleasant saw whales and covered
for them in at sunset, next at noon then.

"29th Buggy all day spoke the Subernia
with 5 whales.

Journal Continued July & Aug. 1852. 101
1st Aug. Passed between the Quimede is.
and ran down close to Cape East saw
whales several times and lowered gear
three times but the fog set in each
time thick so that we could not see
quarter of a mile. 3 P.M. shortened
sail and lay with the head yards aback
all night.
31st Aug. Fine pleasant day lowered gear
for whales and the Leeward boat took
one we cut it in and turned
in.

Aug. 1852.
1st Aug. Very pleasant picked
up a dead whale and cut it in
we are in sight of east cape to the
southward & counted of it 14 ships
in sight and 4 of them sailing.
2nd Aug. Very pleasant with the exception
of some fog spoke the Good Return of
H. B. with 11 whales.
3rd Aug. Quite warm and pleasant lowered
gear for boats but it became foggy
shortly after and we were obliged
to go aboard.
4th Aug. Fine day spoke the Otahiti of Bremen
with 10 whales also the ~~Heater~~ ^{Heater} ~~Mentiana~~
with 5 whales.

Journal Continued Aug 1852.
"5th Clear and pleasant several fine
whales after dinner and the Larboard
boat struck one and killed him
"6th But in our whale speaks the
Hannibal of N.L. with 14 whales saw
4 ships cutting and one ship takes one
"7th Flat. spoke the Cherokee of N.B.
with 3 whales the boat broke his foot
a day or two ago saw whales and
went near running to strike him but
the boatmen did not throw his iron
and the water got fast but the iron
drew out and we lost the whale
"8th spoke the Sarcas with 9 whales
also the Benj Tucker with 5.
"13th spoke the Benj Tucker and
the Olympian of N.B. with 10 whales
"14th steering to the Northward
"15th Sun. Pleasant the N. fare heart
of the day but after dinner the
fog shut in and we lay to
with the best guns aback
"16th Cold with snow squalls steered to
the Northward as far as the ice would permit
and then turned S.E. spoke the Gratitude
of N.B. with 11 whales.

Journal Continued Aug 18th [103]
20th Stiff breeze spoke the Capt. Rouse
of Lynn with 18 whales the S. Boston with 15
whales the Stephanie with 9 whales
are standing on easterly course along
shore

21st Steers in the N. again the weather
is quite calm at pieces on deck at night
saw the St. Lawrence cutting in a whale
and three ships boiling spoke the
Maure of St. H. with 6 whales

22nd Lowered for a whale but did not
it after we lowered. Wind blowing very
fresh spoke the Nimrod with 13 whales

23rd Spoke the Two Brothers of Bedford with 11
whales weather is pleasant Lat. 69.30

24th Fine day but no whales in sight
spoke the Spheroid of Otago with 6
whales also the Columbus of St. H. with 5 and
the Citizen of Nantucket with 3.

25th Saw two or three bowheads and
chased one about 6 hours without success
18 or 20 ships in sight and two of them boiling

26th Breeze. Boat crews lowered for a whale
about 10 o'clock A.M. but could not get
near him

27th Buggy all day saw several ships boiling.

28th Buggy all day spoke the Alex. Coffin
of N.B. with 12 whales also the Columbus of St. H.

Journal Continued Aug. 8th Sept. 1852.

" 2nd Sun. Breeze all day saw the George of N.B.
but did not speak her

" 3rd Very pleasant today saw two ships sailing

" 4th Tues. Fine day steering S. S. W. no whales to be
seen.

Sept. 1852

" 1st Wednes. At first severe shake the Behane of N.B. with
C. whales

" 2nd Thurs. Pleasant with a light breeze Lat. 70
Other days are growing shorter - quite fast it
is dark now at 9 o'clock we have some
magnificent displays of the Aurora Borealis

" 3rd Fri. A gale of wind from the S.
" 4th Sat. Light breeze made ~~the~~ land today
it is about 100 miles north of
America & in the Behane also the Haverly
of N.B. with C. whales

" 5th Sun. A strong breeze from the S.
" 6th Mon. The Northern shore of America is in sight
We are in Lat. 69-31 Long. 163 W.

" 7th Tues. Light breeze from N.E. 40 odd ships
in sight 6 or 7 of them sailing 4 P.M. raised
a dead whale took it along side and cut it
up in three hours & twenty minutes it was killed
by the Albion of N.B. and had seven irons
in it and a fluke rope and

" 8th Wed. Breeze all day saw the Chandler Price sailing

Journal Continued Sept. 1852 [105]

10th. Towed down our oil there was 65
bbls. our twelve whales have made about 1200 bbls.

11th. Finished clearing up decks broke the old
mast boat up into firewood and took in
the harbor.

12th Sun. We have had a thick fog now for
the last three days saw the bark Cherokee
and the Capt. & Mate went aboard of her.

13th. Fine day 15 or 20 ships in sight
saw two ships sailing and one cutting
saw the Liverpool Capt. Barker with 8
whales also the Lanxester with 9 steering
S. S. E.

14th. Raised land at sunrise which
seemed to be the Northeast coast of Asia
4 P. M. raised East Cape on our side
we are keeping company with the Cherokee
Spoke the Pacific of F. H. with 4 whales
the fog abate all night

15th. Very pleasant day but a dead calm
until about 4 P. M. and then the wind shifted
to the Eastward so that we shall be able to
get round East Cape.

16th. Thurs. Fair wind steering S. S. E.
Passed East Cape and the Diomedes isls.
Weather is very fine and we were able
to distinguish both the Asiatic & American
coast.

Journal Continued Chet. 1852.

"17th Light breeze. Paid a visit to the
Cherokee Lat. 64 Long about 175° W.

"18th Dead calm all day had a stiff breeze
from the Southward in the night.

"19th Breeze down to the east of St. Lawrence
Is. - Spoke the Pacific at 3 P.M. Lat 63°

"20th Breeze 170 West

Breeze day - but no breeze until about
5 P.M. when a good breeze sprang up. The
breeze gave the Cherokee a Breeze of Breeze
and got a dozen fresh codfish from the Pacific
steaming south. Lat. 62-45.

"21st Breeze. Still breeze from the S. the weather
is thick saw the Pacific 4 P.M. at low water
the bark & maintop sails furled the ship maintained
& maintained.

"22nd Breeze continues blowing very fresh and
there is a thick fog.

"23rd Quite moderate today. The last one of our
Chinese men overboard today. He was diving the
sid when it happened the alarm was given
instantly and a boat lowered but he could
not swim and sank before they could get
him. everything was done that was possible to
save him but it was of no avail. He had a
brother aboard the ship who appears to feel
his loss as severely as any person would who
is not the case with all of the crew who are
in this part of the world as many of them are

Journal Continued Sept. 1852. [107]

possessed of no natural affection whatever with
the exception of the females for their children and
even that bond is very weak in many instances.

24th Fri. Pleasant with a good breeze.

25th Sat. A good breeze all the fore part of the day
breeze S. by W. Lat. 57.41.

26th Sun. Light breeze all day Lat 56.21.

27th Mon. Fair wind but the weather is rather thick.

28th Tues. B. early and a very fresh wind starts in the
morning. In forenoon sail course S. E. by S. arrival
N. S. S.

29th Wednes. Wind has moderated made sail in the
morning.

30th Thurs. Fine day with a good breeze from the
W. N. W. Course S. Saw a ship steering South East Lat. 48-
55 Long 175 E.

Oct. 1852.

1st Fri. Pleasant day with a good 6 knot breeze
Course S. E. by E.

2nd Sat. Stiff breeze increased towards night to a
gale took in sail in the first watch
and lay to under close reefed main top sail
Lat 47.

3rd made sail the wind being moderated
Course S. E. by E. Wind from the S. S. E.

4th wind shifted to the E. and blew a gale

5th Rain and blew hard all day

6th Fair wind Course S. Lat 42-27.

Journal Continued Oct 1852.

" 7th Fair breeze today, Altering C.
" 8th Shift breeze with same squalls shortened
sail in the first night watch. bent a new
main sail.

" 9th Fair wind sent up main royal yard
sail Course C.

" 10th Pleasant with a fair wind Course
S. by E. Lat. 39-19 - Long. 161-27.

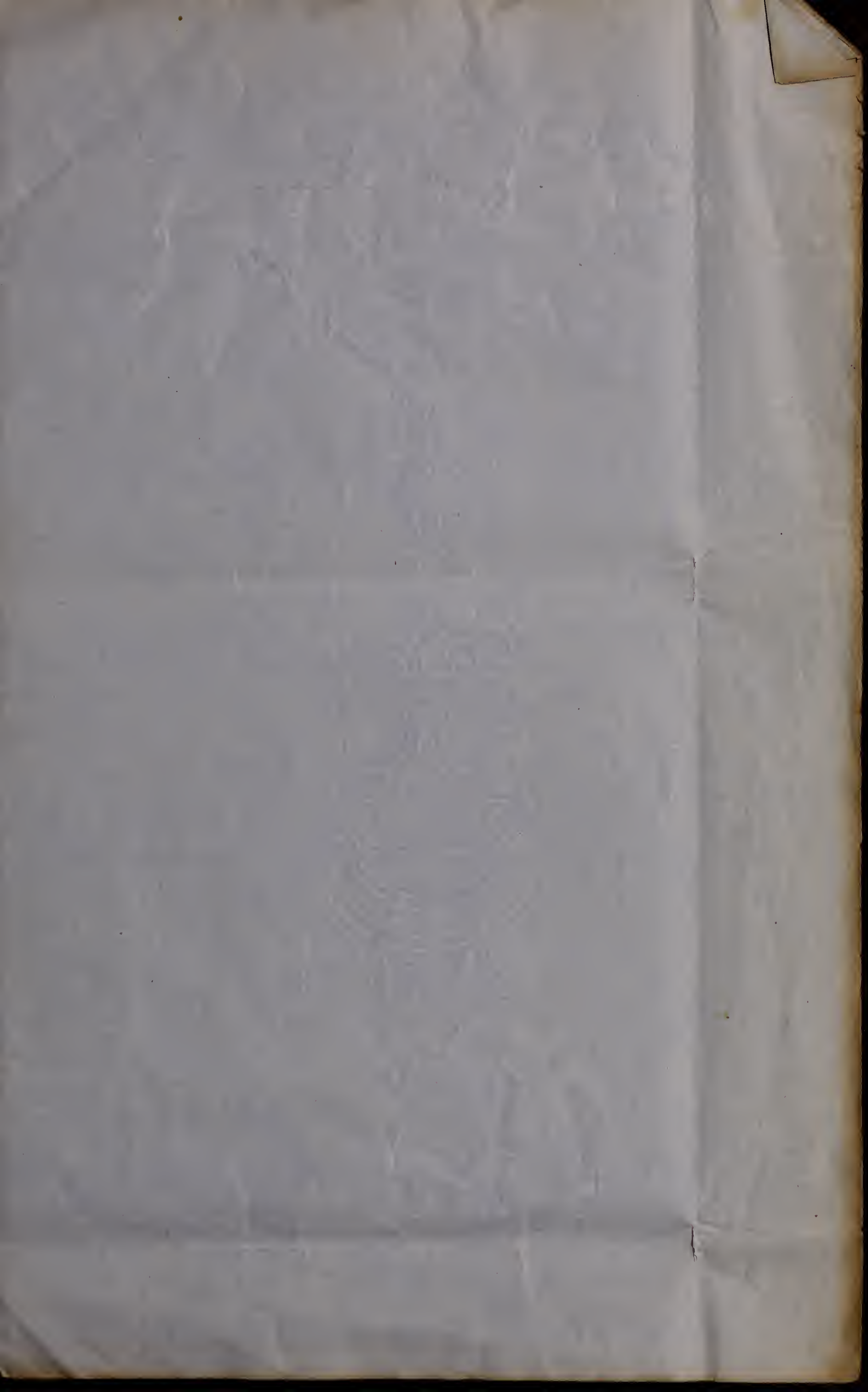
" 11th Men Pleasant with a very light breeze
bent a new fore top sail. Same rain fell in the night.
" 12th Fair wind from the N. E. Course S. by E. and by
half E. sent up the Mizzen top gallant yard and bent
the sail Lat. 36-11 - Long. 161-50.

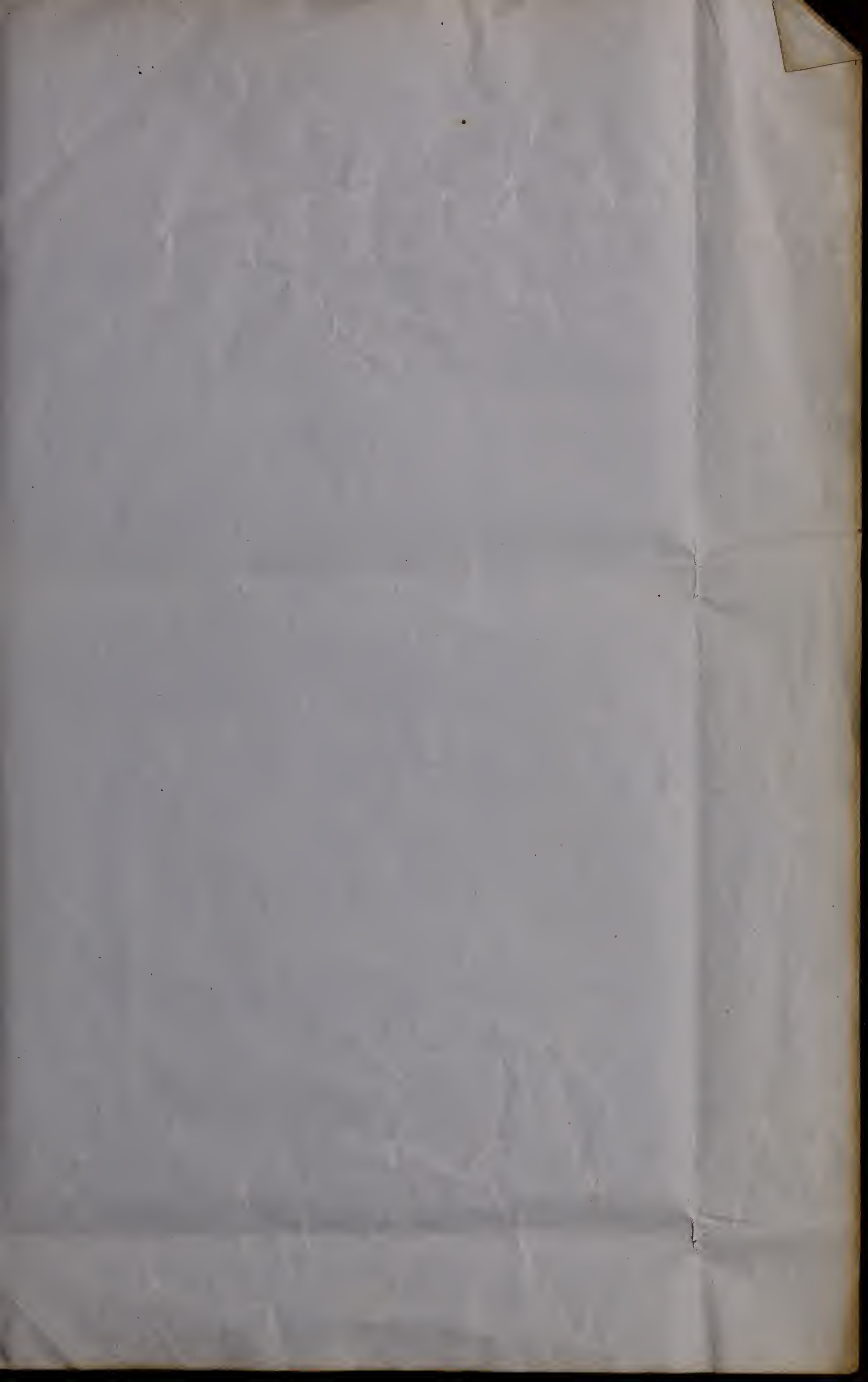
Journal of the Francis of New Bedford.
Dec. 24th 1852. 8 A.M. raised the island of Orono
one of the Cherry group Lat. 21-57' N. Long. 167-
58 W. At 1 of the clock P.M. we were abreast of the landing
place Orono by name and situated on the west side
of the island it is quite a village being the
residing place of the king contains a church school
house, market and two fine buildings belonging to the
missionaries more of which the English missionary and family
reside. So much for description now the transaction.
Lowered the Starboard and Capt. Lewis went on shore
to trade for fruit he purchased two boatloads and had
bargained for a large quantity to be brought aboard on Monday
tomorrow being Sunday, on shore the Capt. came aboard
at dark we were then about 1 mile from the shore and
a very light variable wind from the W.N.W. We continued
to stand along shore on the same tack and the tide and ground
swell gradually not nearer the shore the officers of the deck
reported to the Capt. and received orders to set the ^{top} sails
but she continued to draw nearer the shore and the breeze
died away to a calm. When within about half a ^{mile} of the shore
the Capt. ordered a boat to be lowered and endeavor to pull
her head round off shore but they could not move her
and the weather was setting her in fast at 9 o'clock
P.M. all hands were called. We were then within some 20 or 30
rods of the breakers or reef another boat was lowered to
try and pull her head off shore and the rest of hands
and board were employed in getting up the Bedge anchor
from between decks to carry out astern and mark her
off but before we could get it ready (although
every man exerted himself to the utmost) the ship struck.
She struck forward first but the swell which is rather
heavy at all times lifted and carried her into a ravine
or break in the reef where she ~~framed~~ ^{framed} ~~glare~~ ^{glare} and aft
and rolled and thrumped very hard the Capt. called the boats
alongside and ^{directed} the men to save their clothes ~~there~~ ^{there} there was
a good deal of confusion as some were very much frightened
although there was no immediate danger. The consequence
was that many clothes were lost some ~~the~~ ^{some} having been thrown
overboard instead of into the boat and ^{some} were thrown overboard.

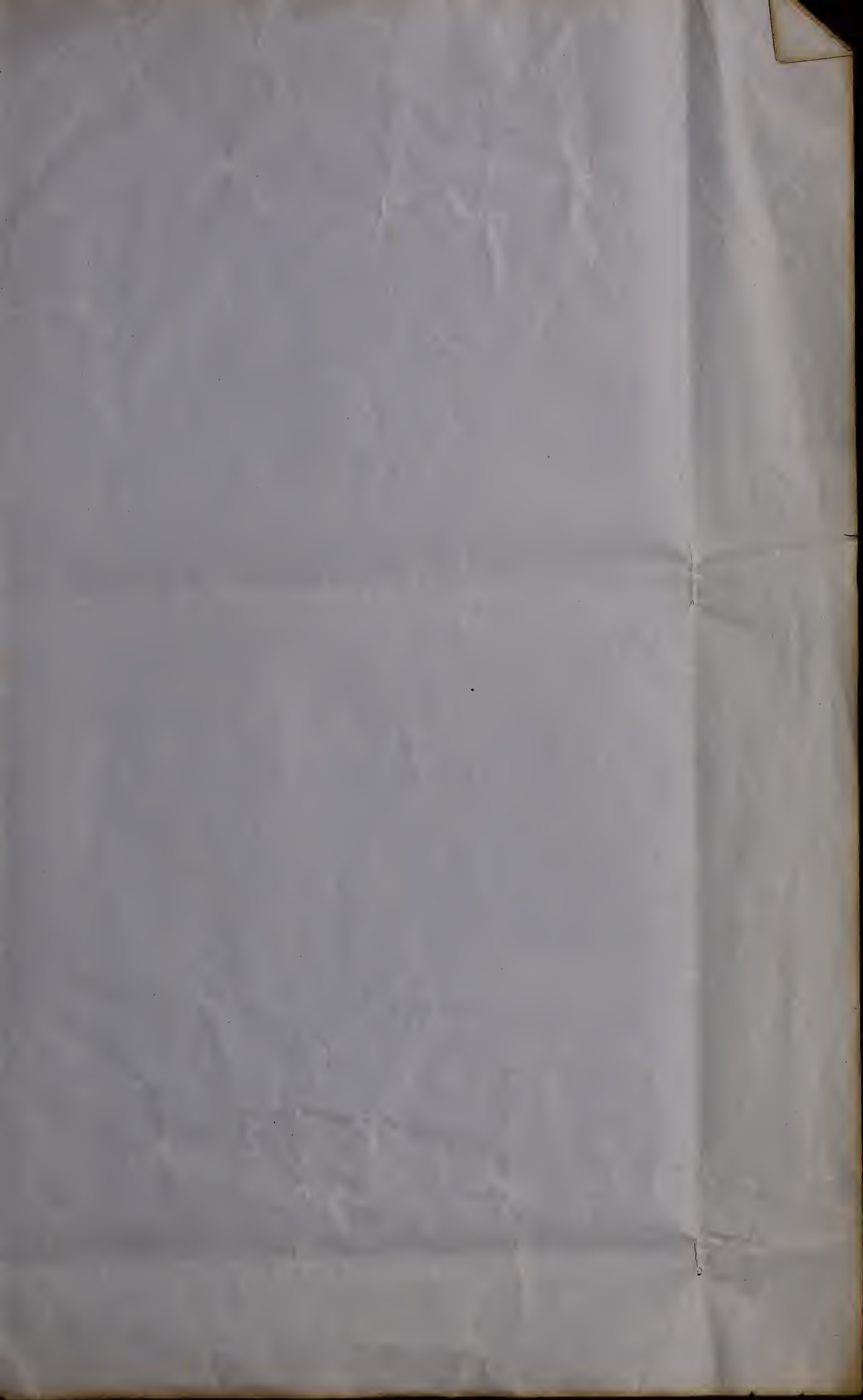
after put in the boats as they were overloaded but the majority
was saved and taken to the landing place distant about 1
mile the southward of us. The having struck on the N.W. point
of the island. The Capt. sent word to Mr. Gill the Eng.
missionary, for all the help that he could raise and we
soon had a fleet canoes around us ready to transport
our effects to the shore. Mr. Gill himself came on board
and appeared to sympathise deeply with us in our
misfortunes. His services were most invaluable to us in
giving directions to the natives who yielded the most ready
and implicit obedience to his orders setting an example
which would well for civilized people to follow. As soon
as we had saved our clothes and other private effects the
commenced getting out our provisions and sending them
on shore. But I am too fast immediately after we had
dispatched our boats to the shore the first time the Capt.
ordered the masts to be cut away which was done and
the ship lay much easier after they went by the board.
He continued to work the remainder of the night (that is
a part of us for some of the men went on shore immo-
diately after the ship struck and did not return again) and all
the next day until about 5 P.M. and I think that I never
worked so hard before in my life or was so much exhausted.
The weather was very warm and we had nothing except a bite
of hard-bread. But we finally got all of our provisions on shore
and then we all went on shore leaving the ship in charge of
some of the native police. When we got there I felt sick tired
and very discouraged. I could not help contrasting my
situation and prospects at present with what they were Friday before.
Then I was bound home after a two years absence with a good pay
on at least three hundred dollars and was in hopes of seeing or
at least of hearing from some who were once my friends and who
are still as dear to me as ever and if possible more so since
I have been separated from them without a prospect of
joining them again as an equal. Now I was on shore a small island
among savages the profits of two years hard labor and exposure
lying on the rocks and no prospect of going home for a
long time unless I chose to go empty handed and barebacked
with a mind full of dismal thoughts and reflections. I spread
my blanket on the ground in a native hut with 30 or 40
of them huddled about staring at me with all the eyes they

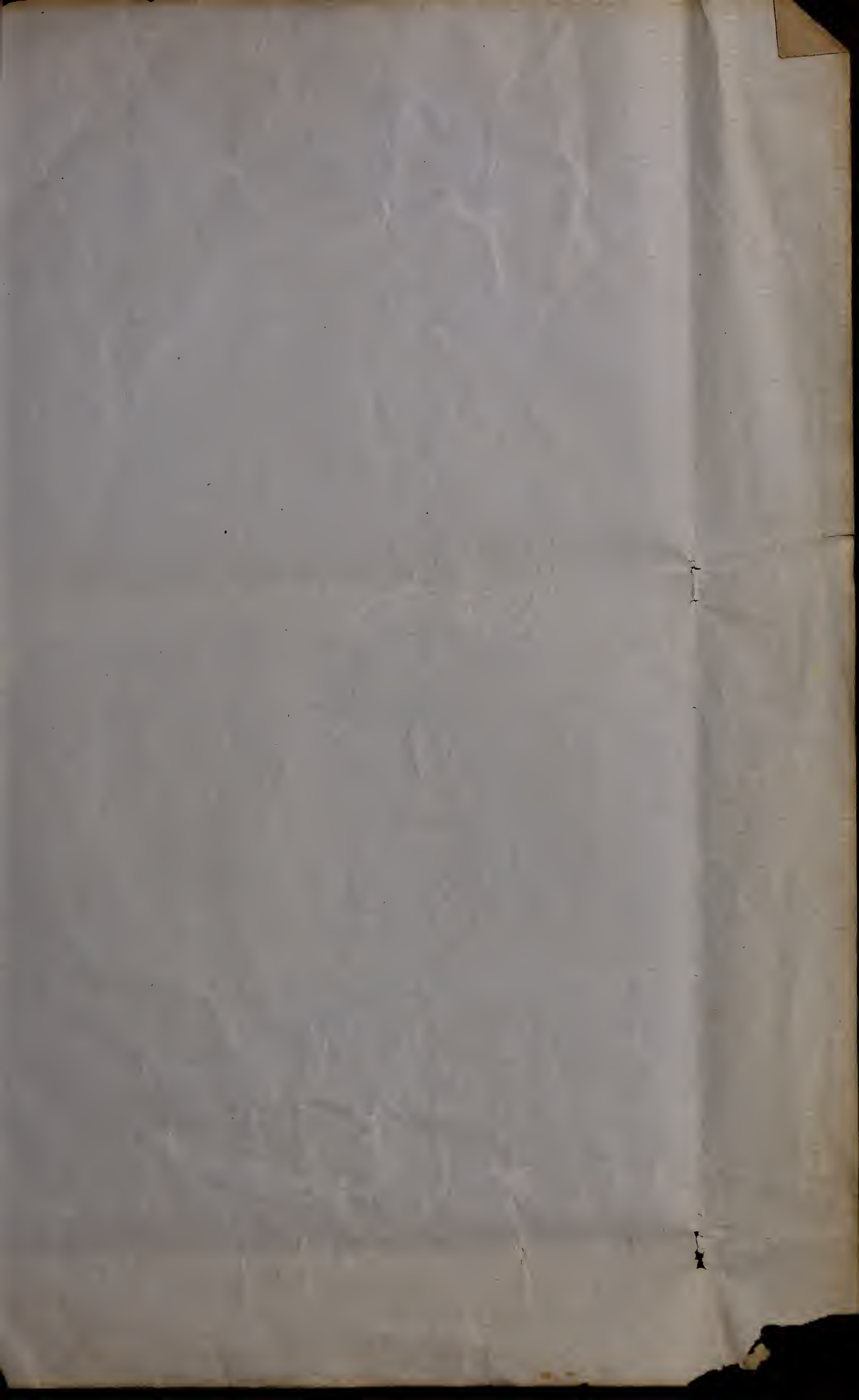
each trying ~~not~~ to outtalk the other and I was so tired
exhausted that I fell asleep in a few minutes. I slept sound
untill sunrise the next morning and felt much better.
The ship and cargo was sold at public auction this morning.
Mr. Sam. Allen of Fall River our first officer purchased the
wreck entire as it lay for four hundred and fifteen
dollars. Capt. Swain came to me and some more of the men
and said that Mr. Allen had bought her because it was
the only means he (that is those who had been in ship the voyage
had) left to make up our loss that unless it was sold all
that we saved would go to the underwriters and they
would not pay us anything for it whereas Mr. Allen
would give each man a stated share of all that was saved.
He of course accepted the offer although I had my doubts about
the legality of the proceedings for it appeared to me that it
was manifestly the Capt's duty to save everything that he possibly
could for the benefit of the underwriters or owners or both
which he certainly did not do for when we were getting the
provisions out the day after we were wrecked he spoke several
times about saving other things such as sails rigging &c not
to take them for we should get no pay for it and that all
would be sold the following day. If he had been disposed
to save anything he could not have asked a better time for
the weather was remarkably fine and the water very smooth
and the ship lay quite easy with only her lower hold under
water so that there was every prospect of his being able to
save all the bone, the sails & rigging and probably two or three
hundred barrells of oil amongst which was 25 bbls of sperm
on deck and the bone alone was worth about \$10,000, at
the same price and the result proved that he could if he
had tried. However his conscience is his own and not mine
and I do not that he has laid himself open to the law
in any particular although I think he has for there was
an evident combination between him and Mr. Allen for
he told Mr. Davis before the sale that Mr. Allen was going to be
the purchaser but it matters little to me either way and if he
did what he thought to be his duty I do not wish him to have
any trouble about it. The night after went ashore the crew
were all assembled together places allotted to them Mr. Bill

took the Capt. Officers, Steward and Cabin boy. The king of the island 10 men The High chief of Oneroa took 8 myself in the number and one of the inferior chiefs took the two boatsteerers. The natives are very friendly and very hospitable. They all believe in the christian religion and there are about 300 regular members of the church the whole population of the island being about 4000 every family has a bible and the most of them over 14 years of age can read and many of them write. The island was first discovered by Capt. Cook but in what year there are several natives living now who recollect it well it was not visited by the whites again until 1827 when the Rev. John Williams of England sometimes called the Apostle of Polynesia came here and attempted to land with some native teachers from Tahiti but the natives collected on the beach with their war implements and would not permit him to go on shore. He returned again 1833 and they received him in a friendly manner and allowed him to leave a native teacher and they have lived in perfect amity with the whites ever since. The present missionary at Oneroa came here in 1845 with his wife has had great success in civilizing and converting the natives having succeeded in abolishing their old heathenish rites among which was human sacrifice and has established many good and wholesome laws suppressing immorality which abounded universally before he came. Polygamy was practised and a chaste man or woman was unknown. Mr. Gill has a family of six fine interesting children ~~and~~ Mrs. Gill is very highly respected and beloved by the for her unceasing benevolence & kindness. Another missionary with his lady came here about one year ago and settled on the opposite side of the island in the village of Tamarua.









Journal of the Francis of New Bedford.
 Dec. 24th 1852. 8 A.M. raised the island of Orono
 one of the Hervey group Lat. $21^{\circ} 57'$ N. Long. $157^{\circ} 58'$ W. At 1 o'clock P.M. we were abreast of the landing
 place Orono by name and situated on the west side
 of the island it is quite a village being the
 residing place of the king contains a church school-
 house, market and two fine buildings belonging to the
 missionaries some of which the English missionary and family
 reside. So much for description now the narrative.
 Lowered the starboard and Capt. Cairns went on shore
 to trade for fruit he purchased two boatloads and had
 bargained for a large quantity to be brought aboard on Monday
 tomorrow being Sunday on shore the Capt. came aboard
 at dark we were then about 1 mile from the shore and
 a very light variable wind from the W.N.W. We continued
 to stand along shore on the same tack and the tide and ground
 swell gradually not nearer the shore the officers of the deck
 reported to the Capt. and received orders to set the ^{trails} ~~trails~~
 but she continued to draw nearer the shore and the breeze
 died away to a calm When within about half a ^{mile} of the shore
 the Capt. ordered a boat to be lowered and endeavor to put
 her head round off shore but they could not move her
 and the under tow was getting her in fast at 9 o'clock
 P.M. all hands were called we were then within some 20 or 30
 rods of the breakers or reef another boat was lowered to
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 and board were employed in getting up the Bedge anchor
 from between decks to carry out astern and man her
 off but before we could get it ready (although
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 the She struck forward first but the swell which is rather
 heavy at all times lifted and carried her into a ravine
 or break in the reef where she ~~stranded~~ ^{stranded} ~~glare~~ ^{glare} and aft
 and rolled and thumped very hard the Capt. called the boats
 alongside and ^{directed} the men to save their clothes ~~their~~ There was
 a good deal of confusion as some were very much frightened
 although there was no immediate danger The consequence
 was that many clothes were lost some ~~has~~ ^{have} been thrown
 overboard instead of into the boat and ^{some} were thrown overboard

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missionary for all the help that he could raise and we
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some of the native police When we got there I felt sick tired
and very downhearted I could not help contrasting my
situation and prospects at present with what they were ~~before~~ before
Then I was bound home after a two years absence with a goodly cargo
or at least three hundred dollars and was in hopes of seeing
at least of hearing from some who were once my friends and who
are still as dear to me as ever and if possible more so since
I have been separated from them without a prospect of
joining them again as an equal. Now I was on ~~shore~~ a small island
among rocks the profits of two years hard labor and exposure
lying on the rocks and no prospect of going home for a
long time unless I chose to go empty handed and barefooted
with a mind full of dismal thoughts and reflections I spread
my blanket on the ground in a native hut with 50 or 60
of them huddled about staring at me with all the eyes they

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tired each trying ~~not~~ to outtalk the other and I was so tired
 exhausted that I fell asleep in a few minutes. I slept sound
 untill sunrise the next morning and felt much better.
 The ship and cargo was sold at public auction this morning.
 Mr Sam Allen of Fall River our first officer purchased the
 wreck entire as it lay for four hundred and fifteen
 dollars. Capt Swain came to me and some more of the men
 and said that Mr Allen had bought her because it was
 they only means he (that is those who had been in ship the voyage
 had left to make up our loss that unless it was sold all
 that we saved would go to the underwriters and they
 would not pay us anything for it whereas Mr Allen
 would give each man a stated share of all that was saved.
 We of course accepted the offer although I had my doubts about
 the legality of the proceedings for it appeared to me that it
 was manifestly the Capt's duty to save everything that he possibly
 could for the benefit of the underwriters or owners or both
 which he certainly did not do for when we were getting the
 provisions out the day after we were wrecked he spoke several
 times about saving other things such as sails rigging &c not
 to take them for we should get no pay for it and that all
 would be sold the following day. If he had been discharged
 to save anything he could not have asked a better time for
 the weather was remarkably fine and the water very smooth
 and the ship lay quite easy with only her lower half under
 water so that there was every prospect of his being able to
 save all the bare, the sails & rigging and probably two or three
 hundred barrels of oil amongst which was 25 bbls of sperm
 on deck and the bare alone was worth about \$10,000, at
 the same price and the result proved that he could if he
 had tried. However his conscience is his own and not mine
 and I do not that he has laid himself open to the law
 in any particular although I think he has for there was
 an evident combination between him and Mr Allen for
 he told Mr Davis before the sale that Mr Allen was going to be
 the purchaser but it matters little to me either way and if he
 did what he thought to be his duty I do not wish him to have
 any trouble about it. The night after we went ashore the crew
 were all assembled together places allotted to them Mr Bill

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took the Capt. Officers, Steward and Cabin Boy. The King
of the island 10 men The High Chief of Omeria took 8
myself in the number and one of the inferior chiefs took
the two boatstewards. The natives are very friendly and very
hospitable. They all believe in the Christian religion and there
are about 300 regular members of the church. The whole popula-
tion of the island being about 4000 every family has a bible
and the most of them over 14 years of age can read and
many of them write. The island was first discovered by
Capt. Cook but in what year there are several natives
living now who recollect it well it was not visited by
the whites again until 1827 when the Rev. John Williams
of England & sometimes called the Apostle of Polynesia came here
and attempted to land with some native teachers from Tahiti
but the natives collected on the beach with their war implemen^{ts}
and would not permit him to go on shore. He returned again 1838
and they received him in a friendly manner and allowed him to leave
a native teacher and they have lived in perfect amity with the whites
ever since. The present missionary at Omeria came here in 1845
with his wife has had great success in civilizing and converting the
natives having succeeded in abolishing their old heathenish rites among which
was human sacrifice and has established many good and wholesome laws
suppressing immorality which abounded universally before he came
Polygamy has practised and a chaste man or woman was unknown.
Mr. Gill has a family of six fine interesting children ~~and~~ Mrs. Gill is very
highly respected and beloved by the for her unceasing benevolence &
kindness. Another missionary with his lady came here about one year
ago and settled on the opposite side of the island in the village of
Tamarua.

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